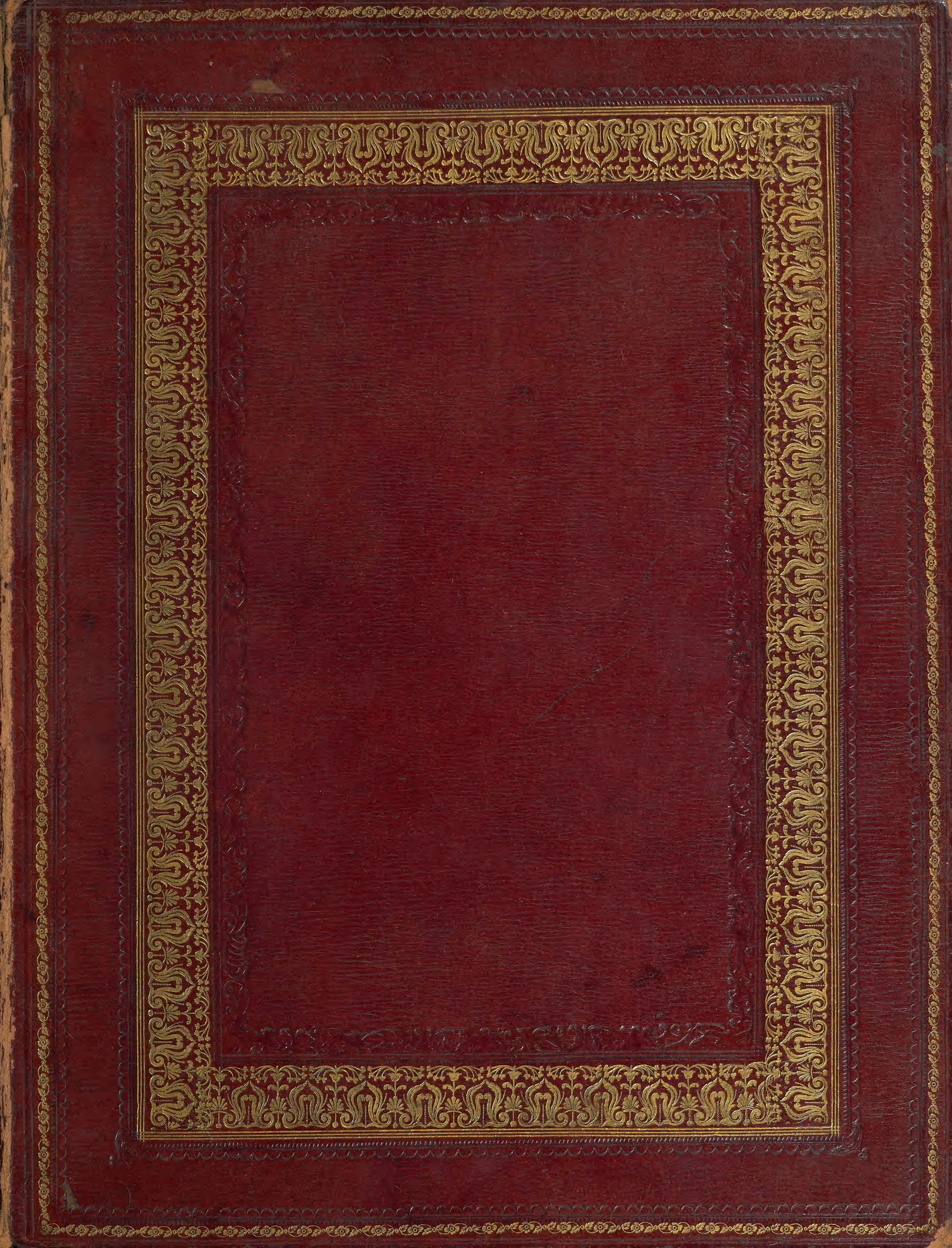

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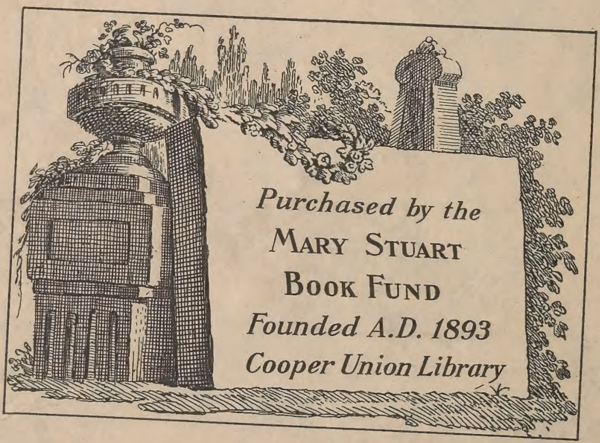

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Quadrupeds
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A
CABINET
OF
QUADRUPEDS,

with historical and scientific

Descriptions

BY JOHN CHURCH, M.D.

VOL. I.

LONDON.

Printed for Darton & Harvey

1805

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CABINET
OF
QUADRUPEDS,

with Historical and Scientific Descriptions

BY JOHN CHURCH. *F.M.S.*

VOL. 1.

Drawn by J. Ibbetson.

Engrav'd by J. Tookey.

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DSI

A

Cabinet of Quadrupeds;

CONSISTING OF

HIGHLY-FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

BY JAMES TOOKEY;

FROM

DRAWINGS, BY JULIUS IBBETSON;

WITH

HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTIONS,

BY JOHN CHURCH,

FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

VOL. I.

London:
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AND W. BELCH, CARDIFF;
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ADVERTISEMENT.

It was the original purpoſe of this work to gratify the lovers of Natural Hiſtory, and the admirers of the fine arts, with a number of picturesque repreſentations of the moſt intereſting ſubjects in the claſs of Quadrupeds; accompanied with ſuch a written account of each, as might convey both entertainment and inſtruction. The proprietors had the ſatisfaction to find that the numbers, as they ſucceſſively appeared, obtained general approbation, both with reſpect to the execution of the artiſt, and the compoſition of the writer: they were therefore induced to proceed ſo far, that almoſt all the genera of Quadrupeds have had at leaſt one repreſentative. The deſign was nearly brought to a concluſion, when the death of the gentleman who ſelected the ſubjects and wrote the deſcriptions occaſioned a ſuſpenſion of its progreſs. It is now preſented to the public in a collective form, provided with means for a ſyſtematic arrangement. The method adopted by the compiler was that of Mr. Pennant in his Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, which, therefore, takes the lead; but for the uſe of thoſe who may prefer the Linnæan arrangement, it has been added, according to the plan followed by Dr. Shaw in his valuable work on the Mammalia.

Concerning theſe different methods, it may be remarked, that the claſs of Quadrupeds being the leaſt numerous in the animal creation, and the beſt known from common obſervation, there is leſs neceſſity for ſubjecting it to

1673

the forms of *artificial* arrangement, than there is with reſpect to thoſe claſſes, of which the number of ſpecies is ſo great, that they could not be identified and retained in the memory without every adventitious aid. The illuſtrious and eloquent Buffon was therefore contented with diſtributing Quadrupeds into groups of ſpecies allied by general reſemblances, without being ſolicitous to eſtabliſh any fundamental characters on which to form diviſions or ſubdiviſions. This laxity of method, however, cannot but be regarded as a defect in a ſyſtem intended to comprehend every individual ſpecies, and to ſerve for reference and conſultation.

Our able countryman, Mr. Pennant, following the footſteps of his excellent predeceſſor, Ray, has done better, in adopting a claſſification, which, embracing ſeveral circumſtances important in the animal economy, has brought together ſpecies for the moſt part ſimilar in their nature and way of life, whilſt it has eſtabliſhed certain ſpecific and diſcriminating marks to facilitate inveſtigation. How far it is an improvement upon ſuch an arrangement to take a *ſingle* circumſtance for the leading mark of diſtinction, and to form diviſions upon a ſimilarity in this reſpect alone, regardleſs of other more obvious and important points in the economy of the ſubject, will admit of a queſtion. Such a method has the advantage of uniformity, but it frequently violates natural connection: it has more of the appearance of ſcience, but leſs of the truth of nature.

The formation of genera, however, is not materially different in the two ſyſtems; and the manner in which theſe are diſpoſed in the ſuperior diviſions, is of little importance to one who attentively ſtudies the generic and ſpecific characters.

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Hippopotamus—Hippopotamus.
Tapir—Tapiir.
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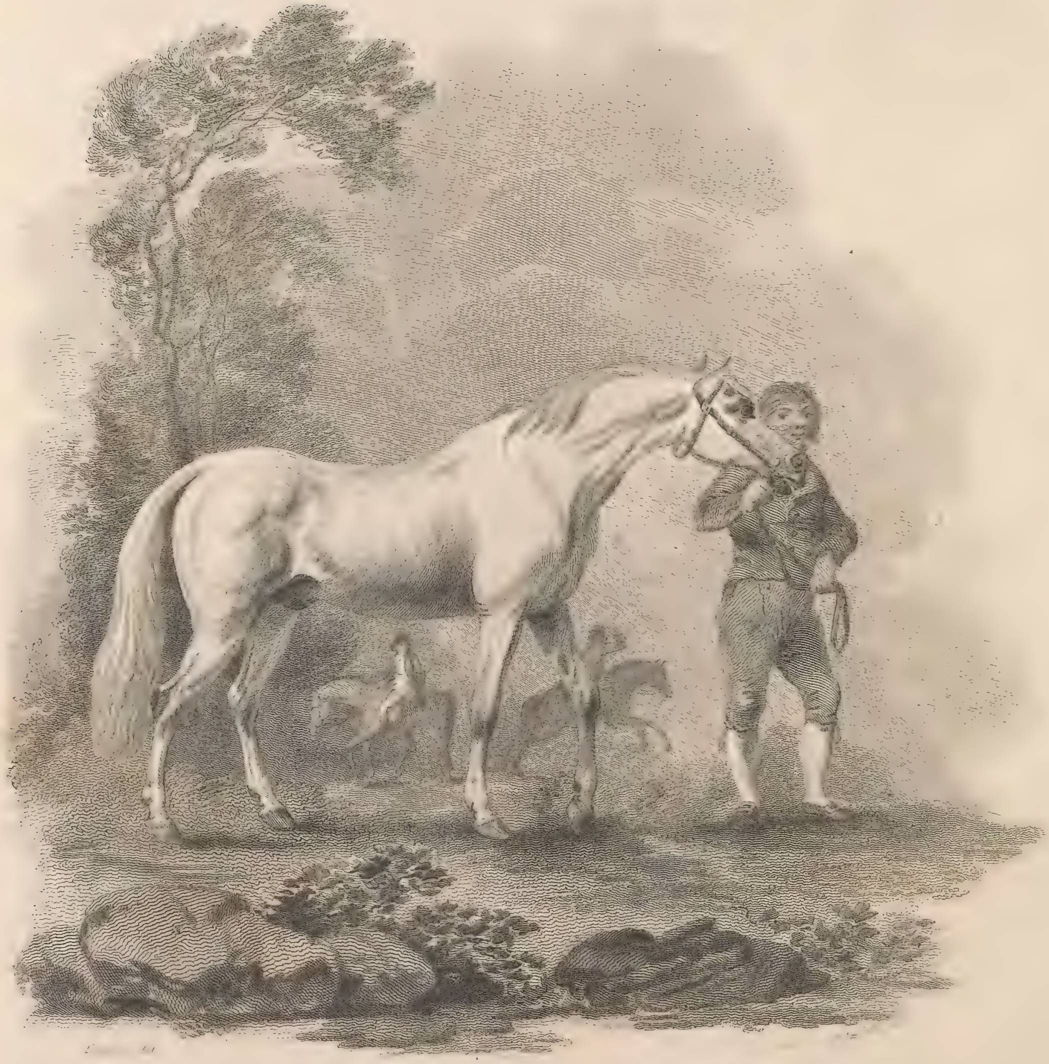

Publiſhed by W^{m} Darton & Joſeph Harvey February.

ARABIAN HORSE.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.
The hoof ſolid and undivided.

SYNONIMS.

EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 100.
GENEROUS HORSE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 1.
LE CHEVAL, *de Buffon*, iv. 174. *tab.* 1.

THE Arabian Horſe is certainly the firſt in the world, as well for the beauty and elegance of his figure, as for his internal good qualities. It is from this ſtock that the fineſt Horſes in Europe, Aſia, and Africa have been produced either immediately, or by means of Barbs. It is probable that Arabia is not only the original country where the firſt Horſes (A) were found, but that it is likewiſe the beſt ſuited to the nature of that noble animal, as the Arabs take particular care to preſerve their breed in the utmoſt purity, and free from any foreign intermixture; the ſtrict attention which they pay to the beauty and qualities of the individuals from which they breed, has brought the Arabian Horſe to much greater perfection, than would have been the caſe, had he been left in a ſtate of nature, under the moſt favourable circumſtances of climate.

The Arabians know the value of their Horſes, and treat them accordingly. They kiſs and careſs them; they adorn them with jewels, and

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(A) The Arabians call the Horſe *Heſſan*, from which, by corruption, the Engliſh word Horſe may poſſibly have been derived.

amulets formed of ſentences from the Koran, as a preſervative againſt evil eyes(A), and other accidents; in ſhort, they treat them almoſt like rational beings, which are ready to ſacrifice their lives for their maſter's benefit. Some of the Arabians are even ſo enthuſiaſtic as to ſay, that the breed of Horſes which they poſſeſs is deſcended from the ſtud of Solomon, where it had been miraculouſly brought to perfection, and that it has been preſerved pure and unmixed ever ſince. The following ſtory is quoted by De Saint Pierre(B), as related by the French Conſul d'Hervieux, in his journey to Mount Lebanon, and is a ſtriking inſtance of the ſtrong attachment an Arabian feels to his Horſe. "The whole ſtock of a poor Arabian of the Deſert conſiſted of a moſt beautiful Mare. The French Conſul at Saïd offered to purchaſe her, with an intention to ſend her to his maſter, Louis XIV. The Arab, preſſed by want, heſitated a long time; but, at length, conſented, on condition of receiving a very conſiderable ſum, which he named. The Conſul not daring, without inſtructions, to give ſo high a price, wrote to Verſailles for permiſſion to cloſe the bargain on the terms ſtipulated. Louis XIV. gave orders to pay the money. The Conſul immediately ſent notice to the Arab, who ſoon after made his appearance, mounted on his magnificent courſer, and the gold he had demanded was paid down to him. The Arab, covered with a miſerable rag, diſmounts, and looks at the money; then turning his eyes to the Mare, he ſighs, and thus accoſts her: 'To whom am I going to yield thee up? To Europeans, who will tie thee cloſe, who will beat thee, who will render thee miſerable: return with me, my beauty, my darling, my jewel! and rejoice the hearts of my children!' As he pronounced theſe words, he ſprung upon her back, and ſcampered off towards the Deſert."

(A) The Arabs dread what they call the eye of envy: a well-bred perſon, therefore, never expreſſes any indiſcreet ſurprize at the ſight of a beautiful Child, or a fine Horſe, as the ſimple Arab would not fail of attributing to it every accident which might befal them in the courſe of a year. Cuſtom and politeneſs only require, that he ſhould expreſs himſelf thus; "God is good, and powerful; this Child or this Horſe ſhall proſper."—*D'Obſonville.*

(B) Studies of Nature, by J. H. B. de Saint Pierre, tranſlated by Dr. H. Hunter.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

The Arabians, who may be ſaid to be born horſemen, differ very much from the Europeans in their mode of riding, dreſſing, and feeding this noble animal. Their ordinary food is cut ſtraw, with a little barley once or twice a day; and, if it is to be procured, they turn them to graſs one month in the year, which is generally about March; ſometimes they give them dates and Camel's milk. They think that hay, given them at random, makes them large-bellied and unhealthy. They ſeldom ride them before they have attained the age of two years and a half, until which period they ſuffer them to ſuck the Camels. Before this age they never put either ſaddle or bridle on them; but, after that period, the Arabian Horſes ſtand ſaddled at the doors of the tents every day, from morning to night. They dreſs them morning and evening with ſo much care and regularity, that not a ſpot is to be ſeen on their ſkin; they waſh their legs, mane, and tail; the latter, they ſuffer to grow long, and ſeldom comb it, for fear of breaking the hairs. They ſtain their manes and tails of a yellowiſh red, with a powder uſed by the men and women to colour their hair and beards. They cut the manes of the Foals when they are a year or eighteen months old, to make them grow thick. They generally ride upon the Mares, having learned by experience, that they endure hunger, thirſt, and fatigue, much better than Horſes; they are alſo leſs vicious, and will not hurt each other, although they are left together in great numbers for many days. The ſaddle they uſe is a ſimple pannel, firm and light, detached from the pads made of ſoft felt, which jut out a little, and are ſo well fitted to the back, that they ſeldom wring the Horſe, even in the longeſt journies. They ride with their ſtirrups much ſhorter than the Europeans, which they ſay, gives them more power and firmneſs, and is alſo leſs fatiguing. In the education they give their Horſes, they do not neglect to teach them elegance and grace; but they lay much greater ſtreſs on what is eſſentially uſeful and beneficial to the warrior.

The Arabs have no houſes, but conſtantly live in tents, which ſerve them alſo for ſtables: the huſband, wife, and children lie promiſcuouſly with the Mare and Foal; who, inſtead of hurting the children, ſuffer them to lie on their bodies and necks, without in the leaſt incommoding them; nay, the poor animals ſeem even afraid to move, leſt they ſhould injure them. They never let them lie on ſtraw, but make their litter of their own dung, which they firſt dry in the ſun, to take off the ill ſmell, then powder it, and make a bed with it in the ſtable or tent, four or five inches thick. This litter is very durable, for when it is ſoiled, it is again dried in the ſun, and thereby rendered as free from any unpleaſant ſmell as at firſt. The Arabs treat their Mares with great kindneſs; they never beat or correct them, but talk to them, and reaſon with them; they never preſs their pace beyond a walk, nor do they ever apply the ſpur, except in the greateſt neceſſity, which the well-taught animals underſtand ſo well, that as ſoon as they feel the impreſſion of the rider's heel, they inſtantly ſet off with incredible velocity, leaping over hedges and ditches with as much agility as ſo many Does (A), and ſhould the rider chance by accident to fall, the Horſe immediately ſtops, to give his maſter time to remount.

It has already been obſerved, that the Arabians take the greateſt care to preſerve the breed of their Horſes in the utmoſt purity. Of this we have a ſtriking inſtance in Pennant's Zoology, where we find the following atteſted paper:

(Taken before Abdorraman, Kadi of Acca.)

" The occaſion of this preſent writing or inſtrument is, that at Acca, in the houſe of Badi, legal eſtabliſhed judge, appeared in court Thomas Uſguta, the Engliſh Conſul, and with him Sheikh Morad Ebn al Hajj Abdollah, Sheikh of the country of Safad; and the ſaid Conſul deſired, from the aforeſaid Sheikh, proof of the race of the grey Horſe which he bought of him, and he affirmed to be Monaki Shaduhi (B); but he was not ſatisfied with this, but deſired the teſtimony of the Arabs, who bred the Horſe, and knew how he came to Sheikh Morad; whereupon there appeared certain Arabs of repute, whoſe names are undermentioned, who teſtified and declared, that the grey Horſe which the Conſul formerly bought of Sheikh Morad is Monaki Shaduhi, of the pure race of Horſes, purer than milk, and that the beginning of the affair was, that the Sheikh of Saleh, Sheikh of

(A) Buffon.

(B) Their term for the noble race of Horſes.

Alſabal bought him of the Arabs, of the tribe of al Mahommadat, and Sheikh Saleh ſold him to Sheikh Morad Ebn al Hajj Abdollah, Sheikh of Safad, and Sheikh Morad ſold him to the Conſul aforeſaid; when theſe matters appeared to us, and the contents were known, the ſaid gentleman deſired a certificate thereof, and teſtimony of the witneſſes, whereupon we wrote him this certificate for him to keep as a proof thereof. Dated Friday 28th of the latter Rabi in the year 1135.

WITNESSES.

" SHEIKH JUMAT AL FALIBAN OF THE ARABS, &c.
" ALI EBN TALAB AL KAABI.
" IBRAHIM, his Brother.
" MAHOMMADAT AL ADHRA SHEIKH ALFARIFAT.
" KHAMIS AL KAABI."

The Arabs ſhoe their Horſes with iron, but they make the ſhoes ſo light and thin, that a nail may be driven through any part of them: they always form the ſhoes out of cold iron, never uſing a fire to forge them; conſequently, they cannot be guilty of a groſs impropriety, too commonly put in practice by thoſe whoſe province it is to ſhoe the Horſes of this country; namely, that of applying the ſhoe to the Horſe's foot red hot (A), that it may burn a bed for itſelf in the hoof, and thereby, as they ſay, fit it for its reception. We ſee ſo much miſchief attendant on this practice, that we cannot forbear offering a few remarks upon it, before we cloſe this article.

The hoofs or feet of a Horſe may be conſidered as the foundation of the fabric, upon the good condition of which the ſtability of the whole will almoſt entirely depend; ſurely then, it becomes an object of great importance to preſerve in them the properties with which nature has furniſhed them. The hoof, in its natural ſtate, is nouriſhed and kept ſupple by an oleaginous kind of moiſture, ſecreted for that purpoſe; this is evident from the ſoft

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(A) Lord Pembroke with great juſtice ſays, " the utmoſt ſeverity ought to be inflicted upon all thoſe who clap ſhoes on hot. This unpardonable lazineſs of farriers in making feet thus fit ſhoes, inſtead of ſhoes fitting feet, dries up the hoofs, and utterly deſtroys them."—*Method of treating Horſes*, p. 106, 107.

oilineſs which is ſo conſpicuous on paring the ſole of the foot. In proportion as this moiſture is more or leſs abundant, the hoof either continues ſupple, or becomes hard, dry, and ſubject to cracks and inequalities: when the hoof is become thus dry, the uſual method of relieving the complaint, is to turn the Horſe into wet marſhy ground, which ſoon reſtores the hoof to its original ſtate of ſuppleneſs. It is alſo worthy of remark, that Horſes accuſtomed to go in marſhy ground, are never liable to have their hoofs crack, but have always the tougheſt and moſt ſupple feet. Now, the application of hot iron to the hoof cannot fail of having a direct contrary effect; it actually dries up the ſurface, and even renders it friable; and, it is evident from the ſtrong fœtid ſmell which proceeds from the hoof, during the time it is burning, that the oily nutritious juice is eſcaping from it in great abundance, and the ſupply of it is prevented from returning to the hoof, at leaſt for ſome time, by the veſſels containing it being corrugated and deſtroyed by the action of the hot iron; the hoof is likewiſe conſiderably contracted and leſſened by a frequent repetition of this cruel operation. Thus the poor animal, whom benevolent nature has kindly furniſhed with feet of an elaſtic, tough ſubſtance, well adapted to the different places it is to tread on, is forced, by the ignorance of man, to hobble along on hoofs rendered almoſt as hard as a ſtone. It is in general remarked, that a Horſe goes awkwardly when he is firſt ſhod, and it is no wonder, when we reflect how much his hoof has ſuffered and been cramped by the action of the hot iron, which effect gradually goes off, in ſome meaſure, as the hoof begins to recover its elaſticity, and the gait of the Horſe recovers alſo in the ſame proportion.

But the evil does not end here. The foot of the Horſe is not the only part which is hurt by this ignorant and cruel practice; the joints, the wind, the eyes ſuffer, and, in ſhort, the general ſtate of health is more or leſs injured by it, as will evidently appear, if we conſider the ſituation and ſtructure of a Horſe's foot. It is the moſt depending part of the animal, and conſequently the receptacle for the more groſs and heavy humours of the body, whoſe weight naturally diſpoſes them to gravitate downwards. Now, the foot is of a ſoft ſpongy contexture, full of excrementory pores or veſſels, and is ſo formed by nature as to diſcharge conſtantly what is depoſited in it, by inſenſible perſpiration, the highly fœtid ſmell of which is a proof of the bad quality of the humours ſo diſcharged. It is well known, that obſtructed perſpiration is frequently the cauſe of the moſt ſerious, and even fatal diſorders, and when this obſtruction takes place in a part deſigned by nature to evacuate the groſſeſt humours, the miſchief, thereby occaſioned, muſt be proportionably increaſed. Now the application of hot iron to the hoof, inevitably producing this effect, by blocking up and deſtroying the mouths of theſe emunctories, the humours of courſe ſtagnate in and about the foot, where they often occaſion the moſt troubleſome complaints; and if, by exceſſive exerciſe, they are prevented from ſettling there, they are then taken up again into the habit, in a highly vitiated ſtate, and, being depoſited in various parts, are the cauſe of moſt of the complaints to which the Engliſh Horſes are ſubject, from which thoſe of Arabia are entirely free. But we truſt enough has been ſaid to point out the miſchievous conſequences of this highly injurious practice, and to excite the attention of thoſe who value their Horſes, to this important ſubject.

We are well aſſured, that an Arabian frequently rides his Horſe an hundred miles in a day; and can there be a doubt that this decided ſuperiority, in their travelling, ariſes from the very great care which is taken of their feet, and not from their being better fed, as the Engliſh Horſes have certainly the advantage in that particular? In ſhort, it is highly probable, that nine out of ten ſtumbling Horſes, are indebted to the farrier for this defect, which ſo much leſſens their value, as to render them almoſt good for nothing; for, of what conſequence are all the excellent qualities and elegant forms of a Horſe, if he has not a foot to ſtand upon?

The poet Virgil, who never fails to catch the ſtriking tints of nature, in his juſt and animated deſcriptions, lays great ſtreſs on the hoof of the Horſe, as a moſt material part; and, in his ſublimer flights of poetry, is not contented to call the Horſe merely *Equus*, the ſteed, but emphatically adds the epithet *ſonipes* (A), or ſounding-footed. In the beautiful and ſpirited

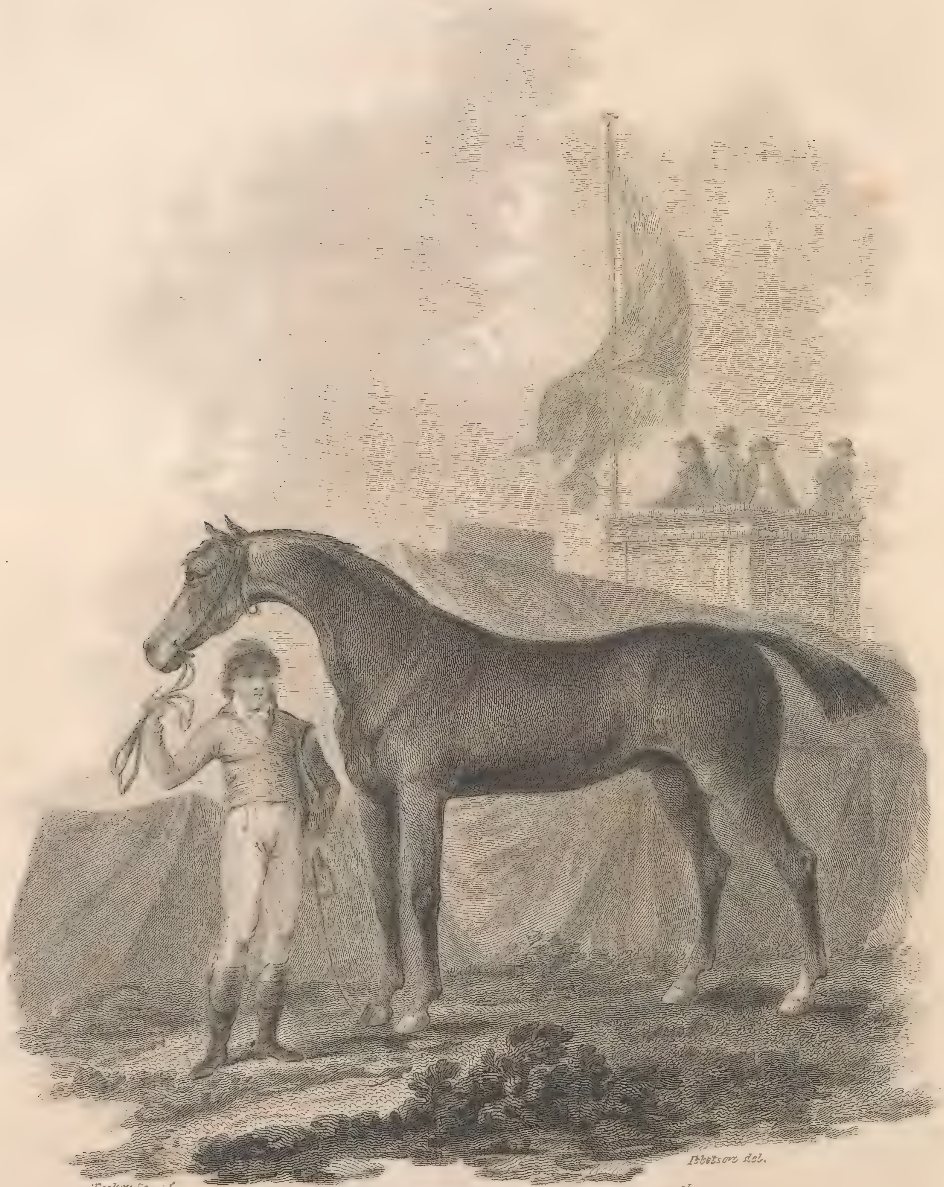
(A) Virg. Æn. 4. 135. 11. 600. 638.

deſcription he gives of the Horſe in the third Georgic, he likewiſe alludes to the ſame circumſtance. We cannot reſiſt the temptation of tranſcribing this charming paſſage, with which we ſhall conclude this article.

——————— tum, ſi qua ſonum procul arma dedêre,
Stare loco neſcit, micat, auribus, & tremit artus;
Collectumque premens volvit ſub naribus ignem:
Denſa juba, & dextro jactata recumbit in armo.
At duplex agitur per lumbos ſpina; cavatque
Tellurem, & ſolido graviter ſonat ungula cornu.

THUS IMITATED.

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far,
The ſprightly trumpets, and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight,
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd fight.
On his right ſhoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at ſpeed, and dances in the wind:
His horny hoofs are jetty black and round;
His chine is double; ſtarting with a bound;
He turns the turf, and ſhakes the ſolid ground;
Fire from his eyes, clouds from his noſtrils flow;
He bears his rider headlong on the foe.



Ibbetson del.

Tookey Sc.

Published by W. Wharton. J. Harvey. & W. Belch. London. July 7th 1797.

RACE HORSE.

THE RACE HORSE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.
Six cutting teeth in each jaw.
The hoof ſolid and undivided.

SYNONIMS.
EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 100.
GENEROUS HORSE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 1.
LE CHEVAL, *de Buffon*, iv. 174. *tab.* 1.

THE Engliſh Race Horſe is derived from the pureſt and moſt perfect individuals of the Arabian breed, by a judicious mixture with other kinds, whereby many qualities are given to it which the Arabian Horſe does not poſſeſs. By this careful attention to breeding, by the happy diverſity of ſoil, and the ſuperior ſkill and unremitting care in managing this noble and beautiful animal, the Engliſh Race Horſe has been brought to the higheſt pitch of perfection, and may challenge Europe to produce its equal. The Engliſh Horſe is ſwifter and larger than the Arabian, more hardy than the Perſian, and more durable than the Barb. If we had not frequent opportunities of being witneſs to the amazing ſpeed(A) of this animal, an account of it

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(A) Mr. Buffon gives a ſtriking inſtance of the ſpeed of Engliſh Saddle Horſes, in an extract of a letter he received from the Earl of Morton, dated London, February 18, 1748; which runs thus: "Mr. Thornhill, a poſt maſter of Stilton, wagered that he would ride three times the diſtance from Stilton to London, that is two hundred and fifteen Engliſh miles, within fifteen hours. In undertaking the performance of which, he ſet out from Stilton in the morning of the 29th of April, 1745, and arrived in London in three hours and fifty-one minutes, having taken a relay of eight different Horſes on the road. He immediately ſet out again from London, and got back to Stilton in three hours and fifty-two minutes, having changed Horſes but would appear almoſt incredible: ſome have been known to run a mile in little more than a minute, and have frequently performed a race of four miles in leſs than ſeven minutes; but this exceeding velocity is confined to a few individuals. The famous Horſe, Bay Childers, has been known to run eighty-two feet and a half in a ſecond, which is at the rate of nearly a mile in a minute; he ran round the courſe at Newmarket, a ſpace of little leſs than four miles, in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds.

Camerarius gives us the following whimſical definition of the requiſites neceſſary to form a perfect Horſe: "It muſt," ſays he, "have three parts like thoſe of a woman; the breaſt muſt be broad, the hips round, and the mane long. It muſt in three reſpects reſemble a Lion; its countenance muſt be fierce, its courage great, and its fury irreſiſtible. It muſt have three qualities belonging to the Sheep; the noſe, gentleneſs, and patience. It muſt have three of a Deer; head, leg, and ſkin. It muſt have three of a Wolf; throat, neck, and hearing. It muſt have three of a Fox; ear, tail, and trot. It muſt have three of a Serpent; memory, ſight, and flexibility. And, laſtly, three of a Hare; running, waking, and perſeverance."

The Race Horſe may be completely trained, while riſing three years, and has ſufficient ſtrength to enter the liſts on the courſe before he is four years old.

We ſhall cloſe this narrative with an account of ſome prizes won by capital Engliſh Race Horſes, as related by Bewick, which will ſerve to ſhew the importance of this breed in England, where ſuch large ſums frequently depend on the iſſue of their exertions:

Bay Malton (by Sampſon) the property of the late Marquis of Rockingham, in ſeven prizes won the amazing ſum of 5900l. At York he ran four miles in ſeven minutes and forty-three ſeconds and a half; which was in ſeven ſeconds and a half leſs time than the ſame diſtance was ever run before over that courſe.

ſix times. For the third ſpace he ſet off again, and with ſeven of the ſame Horſes he completed it in three hours and forty-nine minutes; going over the whole ſpace of two hundred and fifteen miles in eleven hours and thirty-two minutes; which is at the rate of above eighteen miles in an hour; an example of ſwiftneſs that poſſibly is not to be paralleled in ancient hiſtory.

THE RACE HORSE.

Cato, a famous Horſe, bred by George Bowes, Eſq. of Gibſide, won the firſt king's plate run for at Newcaſtle upon Tyne. Beſides which, he won five king's plates, and near 3000l. in ſundry places.

Childers, well known by the name of Flying Childers, the property of the Duke of Devonſhire, was allowed by ſportſmen to be the fleeteſt Horſe that ever was bred in the world: he ſtarted at Newmarket ſeveral times againſt the beſt Horſes of his time, and was never beaten. He won, in different prizes, to the amount of nearly 2000l. and was afterwards reſerved as a ſtallion. The ſire of Childers was an Arabian, ſent by a gentleman as a preſent to his brother in England.

Dorimant, a famous Horſe belonging to Lord Oſſery, won prizes to the amazing amount of 13,363l.

Little Driver, (by the famous Childers) won 1450l. in 50l. plates; and beat, at different times, forty-four running Horſes, which had collectively won two hundred and three prizes.

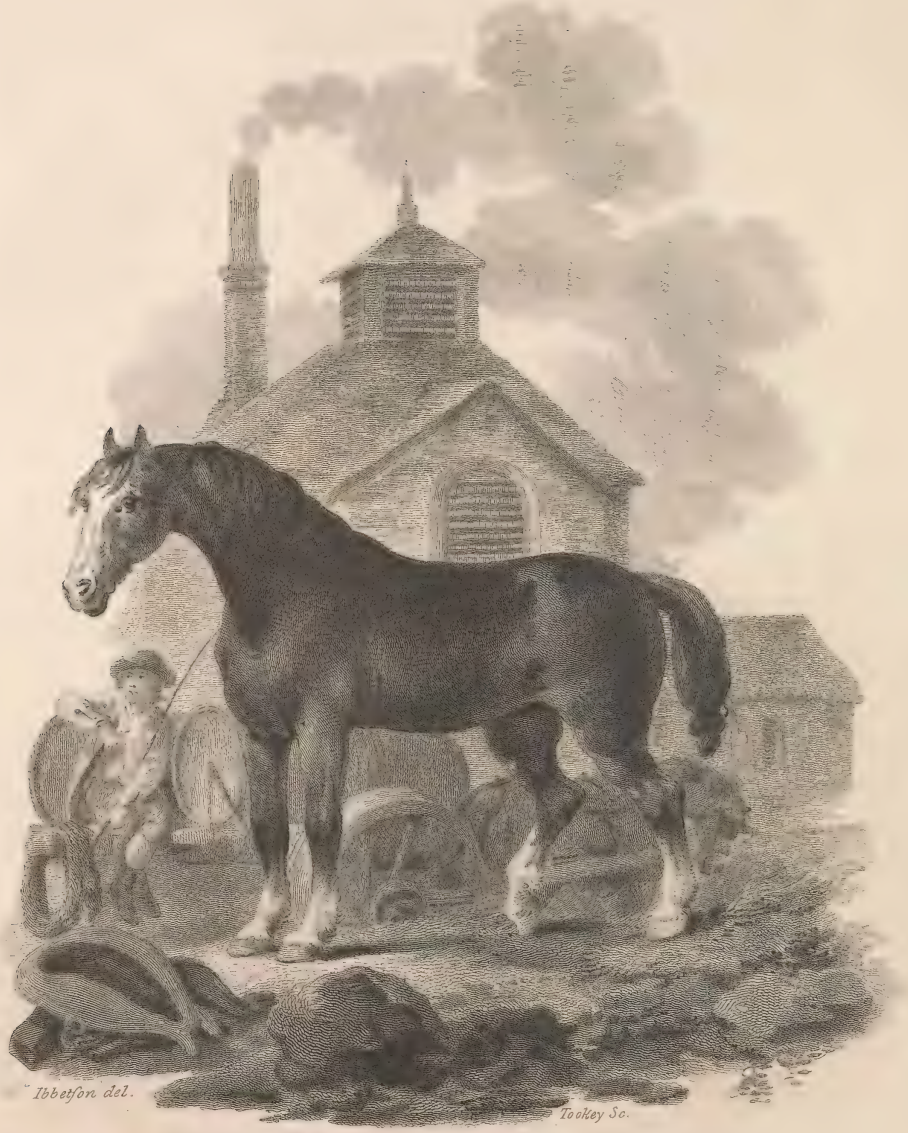
Gimcrack won prizes to the amount of above 5000l. He likewiſe ran a match in France, of twenty-two miles and a half, within the hour, for a conſiderable ſum.

Highflyer was accounted the beſt Horſe of his time in England. The ſums he won and received amounted to near 9000l. though he never ſtarted after five years old. He was never beat, nor ever paid a forfeit.

Pyrrhus won upwards of 12,500l.

Shark won, beſides a cup, value 120 guineas, and 11 hogſheads of claret, the amazing ſum of 15,507 guineas in plates, matches, and forfeits.

The moſt extraordinary inſtance of fleetneſs, in a trotting pace, we remember to have ſeen recorded, was performed on the 4th of July, 1788, for a wager of thirty guineas, by a Horſe, the property of a gentleman of Billiter Square, London. He trotted thirty miles in an hour and twenty minutes, though he was allowed, by the terms of the bet, an hour and a half.



Ibbetſon del.
Tookey Sc.

Publiſhed by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Belch, London. May 1st 1799.

DRAY HORSE.

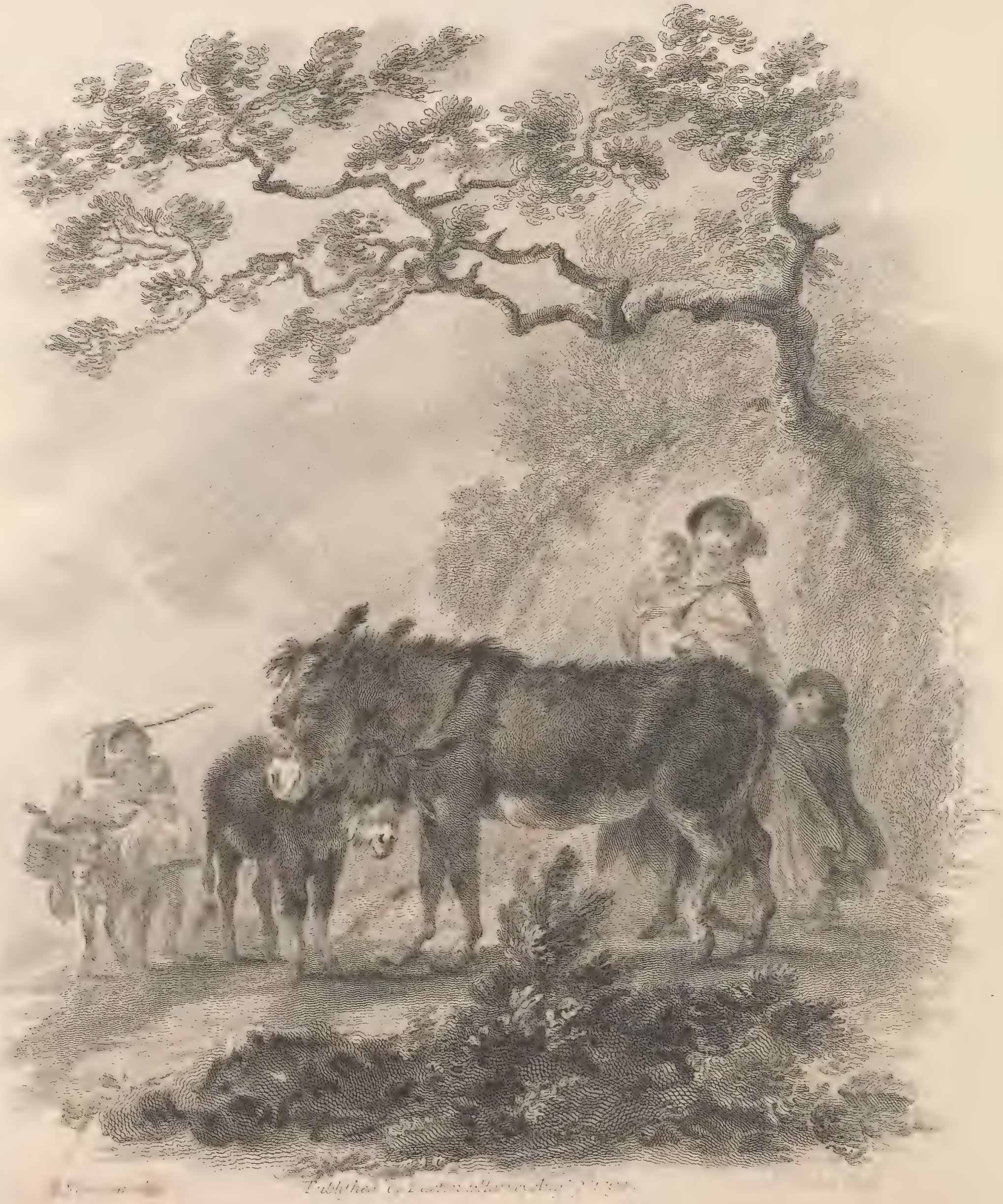
THE BLACK HORSE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.
Six cutting teeth in each jaw.
The hoof ſolid and undivided.

SYNONIMS.
EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 100.
GENEROUS HORSE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 1.
LE CHEVAL *de Buffon*, iv. 174. *tab.* 1.

THE general, and almoſt univerſal, utility of the Horſe has called forth the utmoſt exertion of art, on the part of man, ſo to vary the breed, as to render it beſt adapted to the different purpoſes to which it is applied. The variety, now under conſideration, is a moſt ſtriking inſtance of what may be done by, what is termed, croſſing the breed, united with a proper attention to food and education. This elegant animal exhibits the combination of ſtrength with beauty in a moſt finiſhed ſtyle. It greatly exceeds the uſual ſize of the Horſe, and its extraordinary weight contributes much to that wonderful degree of ſtrength, which it is found to poſſeſs; ſo wonderful that, in London, there have been many inſtances where a ſingle Horſe, of this kind, has drawn, for a ſmall ſpace of time, the prodigious weight of three tons, which exceeds by one half the uſual ſtrength of the Horſe. England is the only country that can boaſt of this extraordinary variety; and the fens of Lincolnſhire are famed for producing it in the higheſt perfection. The heavy cavalry of England uſed to be compoſed of Horſes of this deſcription; but their want of ſpeed, and unfitneſs for particular ſervices, have rendered it neceſſary to ſubſtitute a lighter and more active breed in ſome inſtances; but where ſtrength, exertion, and perſeverance are wanted, no animal is better calculated to meet its maſter's wiſhes and execute his commands. Gentle, docile, and tractable in his nature, he is particularly well adapted to the buſineſs of the brewery, to which his exertions are chiefly directed, whence he is ſometimes called the Dray Horſe; and he is remarkable for preſerving his health and beautiful appearance, under almoſt any fatigue, provided he is well fed and properly attended to.

This variety is generally called the Black Horſe, on account of its uſual colour; though ſome inſtances occur of its being bay, brown, dun, and even grey, or white, but they are not very common.



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ASS

THE ASS.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.
Six cutting teeth in each jaw.
Hoof undivided.

SYNONIMS.
EQUUS ASINUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 100.
ASS, *Brit. Zool.* 1. ii.
L'ANE, *de Buffon*, iv. 377.
ASINUS, *Geſner Quad.* 5. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 63.
ESEL, *Klein Quad.* 6.

THE general appearance of the Aſs is ſo univerſally known, that an accurate deſcription of it ſeems unneceſſary; ſuffice it then to ſay, that its figure ſomewhat reſembles a Horſe, with theſe differences, that the ears are long and ſlouching, the mane ſhort, and the tail has no long hairs but at the end: the body is, in general, of an aſh-colour, with a black liſt extending along the back, and another acroſs the ſhoulders; its colour, however, varies to reddiſh brown, and dark brown, or chocolate. The length of its hair is alſo different, according to its manner of life; being rough and ſhaggy, when expoſed to the hardſhips of the bleak common or heath, and ſmoother and finer when houſed and taken care of.

The abject and ſubmiſſive appearance of the Aſs bred in England, affords but a mean idea of the beauties and excellent qualities of this animal, either in a ſtate of nature, or improved in the breed, as much as poſſible, by the art of man; but if we contemplate this creature in its native wilds, unabuſed by the neglect and barbarity of man, we ſhall find it poſſeſſed of properties, which, were we deprived of the Horſe, would give it a title to the firſt place in the liſt of uſeful quadrupeds. It is compariſon alone degrades him; we do not conſider him merely as an Aſs, but as an Aſs compared with a Horſe; in ſhort, we blame him for not poſſeſſing figure and qualities to which he has no pretenſions. Although the Aſs is, in general, neglected and deſpiſed, he is nevertheleſs highly ſerviceable and profitable to his maſter, to whom he is ſtrongly attached. If he is obſtinate and perverſe, he is generally made ſo by education. Inſtead of perſuaſive and encouraging treatment, he uſually receives hard blows and ſeverity; and if he be ſo fortunate as to eſcape theſe, he is generally tormented by ruſtics and children, till he contracts habits of reſentment which he never loſes but with his life. However he may be charged with obſtinacy, this diſpoſition is well compenſated by his ſingular patience and perſeverance. Contented and ſubmiſſive, he gladly accepts, and even ſeems grateful for the provender which is waſted by other animals, and the coarſeſt diet is to him a luxury: thiſtles, briars, thorns, leaves, and even ſtraw, ſatisfy his moderate appetite. It is neceſſary, however, to give him plenty of water, otherwiſe he will not thrive (A;) and, in this inſtance alone, he is delicate; he will drink none but the cleareſt, and gives the preference to rivulets with which he is well acquainted (B.) He carefully avoids wetting his feet, and will turn out of his path rather than walk through a puddle. He is fond of rolling in the duſt, though encumbered with his load. When he is overladen, he hangs down his head, and lowers his ears; and, if greatly abuſed, opens his mouth and draws back his lips in a ſcornful manner. It is impoſſible to make him move with his eyes covered. His paces are like thoſe of the Horſe, only in miniature: his voice is a diſagreeable diſcordant bray, produced by an alternate ſucceſſion of flats and ſharps, at diſtant intervals. The voice of the female is ſhriller and clearer than that of the male.

The ſkin of this animal is remarkably hard, thick, and dry; this is, perhaps, the reaſon why it is leſs ſubject to vermin than any other quadruped, and leſs ſenſible to the whip, and the ſtinging of flies. It is elaſtic, and is uſed for different purpoſes, ſuch as to make drums, ſhoes, parchment for the leaves of pocket-books, &c.

(A) Dict. Raison. (B) Buffon.

The fleſh of the Aſs is hard and unfit for food, although that of the wild Aſs is eſteemed a delicacy. The milk is univerſally known, and eſteemed as an approved ſpecific in many diſeaſes; it is conſidered as a great blunter of acrimony, is light and eaſy of digeſtion, and highly nutritious, and has maintained its reputation ever ſince the time of Hippocrates.

The Aſs appears to have been originally a native of Arabia, where the patriarch Job reckons one thouſand She-Aſſes as a part of his riches: thence, it is probable, he paſſed through Egypt into Greece, Italy, France, Germany, England, and Sweden. Warm climates ſuit him beſt, and he gradually diminiſhes in ſize and good qualities, in proportion as he advances northward. Though the climate of South America is perfectly conſonant with the nature of the Aſs, none of theſe animals were found there till they were introduced by the Spaniards. The breed of them is now ſo much increaſed, that they are found wild in the woods in great numbers; ſo as to become a nuiſance. They equal the Horſe in ſwiftneſs, and are not to be retarded in their career by declivities or even precipices. They are frequently taken in ſnares, and having once borne a load, their fleetneſs and ferocity inſtantly forſake them, and they ſoon aſſume the dull and ſtupid look of thoſe which are tame. They always feed in herds, and will not ſuffer a Horſe to aſſociate with them.

The Spaniards beſt know the value of the Aſs; they uſe every method to improve the breed, and it is common to ſee them there above fifteen hands high. They are uſed to ride on, as ſaddle Horſes, and are particularly uſeful in that mountainous country, being never known to trip or make a falſe ſtep. The Arabians have alſo taken great pains to improve the breed, and perfect the good qualities of this uſeful animal: they have a race which is far ſuperior to all others, as well for their beauty and vivacity, as for their ſure and eaſy pace. A well educated Aſs of this kind will ſell for 25l. ſterling. The Moullacks and diſtinguiſhed men of letters commonly ride on them.

In India, the Aſs is much degenerated, which is evidently from a want of proper care in preſerving the breed, as the climate is as favourable to them as that of Arabia. The native Aſs of India is feeble, ſmall, and bow-legged; it is ſubject to be ſhort-winded, to remedy which inconvenience, a deep inciſion is made on each ſide of the noſe, five or ſix inches long, in a perpendicular direction to the interior angle of the eye; this inciſion is kept open while it is healing, and gives a very diſagreeable look to the animal (A.) The Aſſes of Arabia and Perſia are likewiſe ſubject to the ſame defect, for which it is uſual to ſlit their noſtrils on the ſides, which has a better appearance.

The ſkin of the wild Aſs is covered with little tubercles: with it the orientals make their *ſagri,* which we call ſhagreen, and uſe for watch-caſes, and other purpoſes. The part of the ſkin made uſe of, is that which grows near the rump: the granulations are much helped by art (B.)

It appears that the ancients held the Aſs in high eſtimation. Pliny tells us that Quintus Œtius, a Roman ſenator, gave four hundred crowns for one; and that Heliogabulus cauſed them to be diſtributed among the people, and conſidered them as a magnificent preſent (C.) Olearius relates, that he was once invited by the King of Perſia to an entertainment of fruits and ſweetmeats; for which purpoſe he was conducted to the top of a building formed like a theatre. As ſoon as the repaſt was ended, upwards of thirty wild Aſſes were brought into the area: the king diverted himſelf for ſome time by ſhooting at them, both with bullets and arrows, and when ſome of them were wounded, he permitted the ambaſſadors and nobles to partake of the ſport. The poor animals, tormented with the pain cauſed by the arrows ſticking in them, and unable either to eſcape or defend themſelves from the aſſaults of their enemies, began biting, kicking, and rolling over each other, till all of them were killed, when they were laid before the king, who ſent them into the royal kitchen at Iſpahan, to be dreſſed for food: the Perſians ſetting ſo high a value upon the fleſh of them, that they have even a proverb expreſſive of it. As it does not appear that theſe wild Aſſes had been taken in the foreſts, it is probable that they were brought up in large parks, merely for the pleaſure of hunting and eating them (D.)

(A) D'Obsonville.

(B) Buffon.

(C) Dict. Raison.

(D) Buffon.

THE AſS.

The Aſs does not arrive at maturity till four years old, and lives to the age of twenty, or twenty-five years. He ſleeps but little, and never lies down to take that refreſhment, unleſs very much fatigued.

The female goes with young eleven months, and produces but one at a time, to which ſhe is ſo much attached, that ſhe will go through fire and water to defend it.

Mention is made of the Aſs being found in theſe kingdoms as early as the reign of King Ethelred, about the year 870, and again in the reign of Henry III. notwithſtanding which, the breed appears to have been entirely loſt among us in the reign of Elizabeth, Holingſhead informing us, that in his time "our lande did yeelde no Aſſes." It is uncertain at what period the breed was again introduced; but it was probably in the ſucceeding reign, during our intercourſe with Spain.

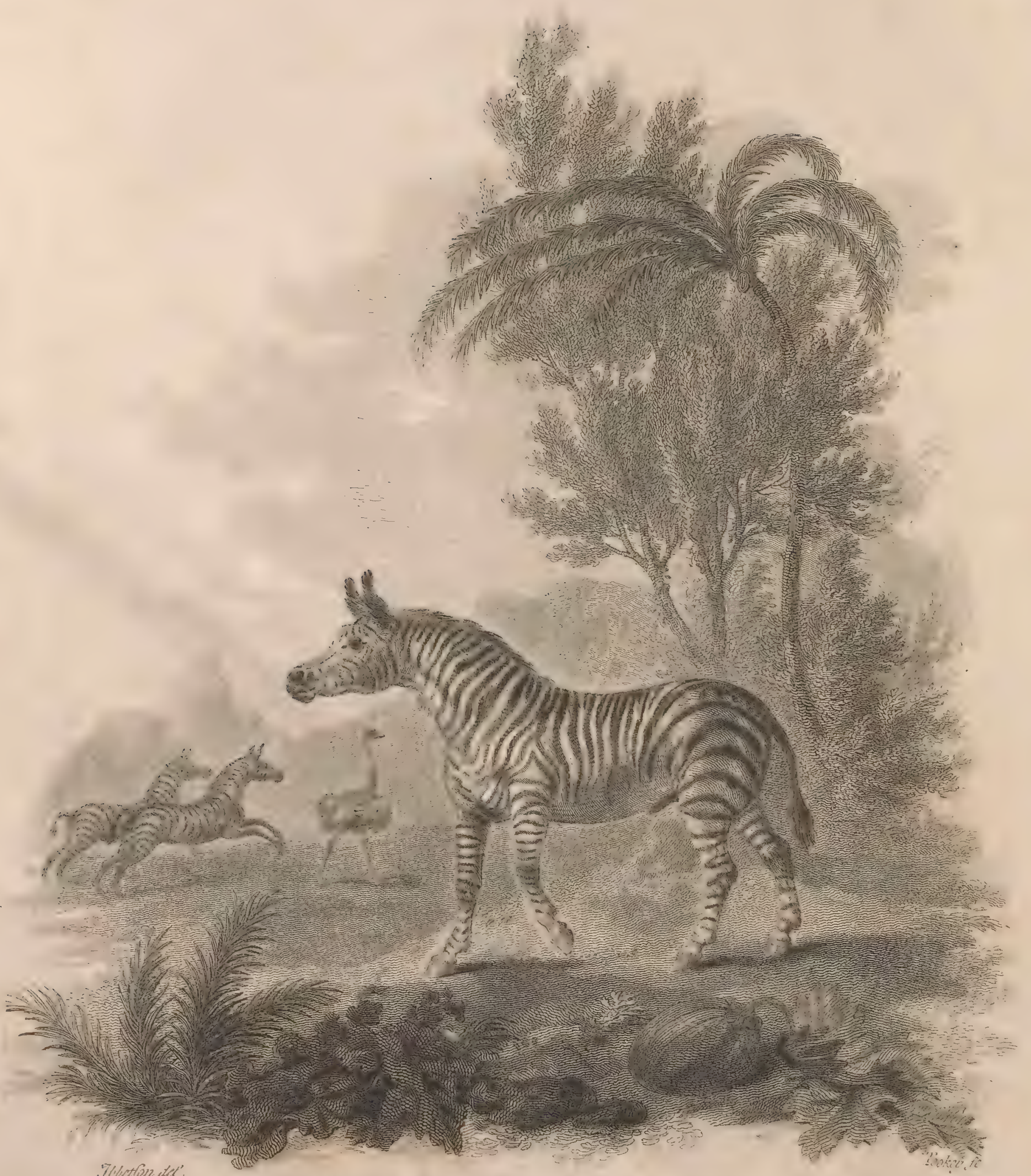
The breed of the Aſs is capable of ſo much improvement, by means of the importation of Spaniſh Jack-Aſſes, and the uſual methods uſed with Horſes, that it is ſurely an object well worthy the attention of this country, to which the animal ſeems now to be ſo well naturalized. They are found by experience to be well adapted to the purpoſe of working mines, the ſituation of which renders them almoſt inacceſſible to Horſes: and as the Engliſh Horſe is now become ſo valuable an article of commerce, and brings annually conſiderable ſums into theſe kingdoms, it is certainly well worth while, to encourage the breed of an animal, ſo capable, in many inſtances, of ſupplying the place of it, and enabling us thereby to increaſe our exports.

At a time, when the demand for labour in London, ſeems to be ſo great, that even Dogs are not exempt from the general drudgery of life, being daily yoked to the trucks of cheeſemongers, butchers, &c. this patient, though much abuſed animal, readily preſents itſelf as worthy the notice and adoption of the public, for the purpoſes of light carriage and moderate draught; more particularly, as the expence of his keep is very inconſiderable, when compared with that of moſt other animals, being generally ſatisfied with their leavings.

Much has been ſaid of the ſtupid and ſtubborn diſpoſition of the Aſs, but we are greatly inclined to ſuſpect that the aſperſion is ill-founded; whatever bad qualities of this kind he may ſometimes poſſeſs, they do not appear to be the conſequences of any natural defect in his conſtitution or temper, but, as has been already obſerved, ariſe from the manner uſed in training him, and the bad treatment he receives. We are the rather led to this aſſertion, from having lately ſeen one which experiences a very different kind of treatment from his maſter, than is the fate of the generality of Aſſes. The humane owner of this individual is an old man, whoſe employment is the ſelling of vegetables, which he conveys from door to door, on the back of his Aſs. He is conſtantly baiting the poor creature with handsful of hay, pieces of bread, or greens, which he procures in his progreſs. It is with pleaſure we relate, for we have often curiouſly obſerved the old man's demeanor towards his Aſs, that he ſeldom carries any inſtrument of incitement with him, nor did we ever ſee him lift his hand to drive it on.

Upon our obſerving to him, that he ſeemed to be very kind to his Aſs, and enquiring whether he was apt to be ſtubborn, how long he had had him? &c. he replied, "Ah! maſter, it is of no uſe to be cruel, and as for ſtubbornneſs I cannot complain, for he is ready to do any thing and will go any where. I bred him myſelf, and have had him theſe two years. He is ſometimes ſkittiſh and playful, and once ran away from me: you will hardly believe it, but there were more than fifty people after him, to ſtop him, and they were not able to effect it; yet he turned back of himſelf, and never ſtopped till he ran his head kindly into my breaſt."

The countenance of this individual is open, lively, and cheerful; his pace, nimble and regular; and the only inducement uſed to make him increaſe his ſpeed, is that of calling him by name, which he readily obeys.



Ibbetſon del.

Cooke fc

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ZEBRA

THE ZEBRA.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.
Hoof conſiſting of one piece.
Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

SYNONIMS.
EQUUS ZEBRA, *Linn. Syſt.* 101.
ZEBRA, *Nieremberg*, 168. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 64.
ZECORA, *Ludolph Æthiop.* 56.
LE ZEBRE OU L'ANE RAYE, *de Buffon*, xii. 1. *tab.* i. ii.
WILD ASS, *Kolben's Cape of Good Hope*, ii. 112.

IN the ſcorching plains of Africa, this beautiful animal affords an agreeable relief to the eye of the weary traveller; for, although that country abounds with animal life, its ſavage inhabitants do not make their appearance in the day time, but lurk concealed in caverns and thick woods, until night extends her gloomy mantle over the face of nature, and favours their depredations. The Zebras, on the contrary, aſſemble, in the day time, in vaſt herds, in the extenſive plains which are frequently met with in the interior parts of Africa, and, by their beauty and livelineſs, adorn and animate the dreary ſcene.

The Zebra is not ſo well made as the Horſe, but more reſembles the Mule in its general ſhape; its head is large, and its ears are longer than thoſe of the Horſe; its body is well proportioned, round, and fleſhy, and its legs are delicately ſmall and well placed. Its ſkin is gloſſy and as ſmooth as ſatin, and is adorned all over with elegant ſtripes or bands, which in the male are brown on a yellowiſh white ground, and in the female, black on a white ground: theſe ſtripes are arranged with the moſt exact ſymmetry, and, at a little diſtance, have the appearance of ſo many ribands laid over the body in the moſt preciſe order, and with the moſt elegant variety imaginable. In moſt party-coloured animals, the tints or markings are irregular and confuſed; but, in this, every ſtripe is diſtinct, uniform, and ſeparate, and diſpoſed with the greateſt regularity. The neck is adorned with a ſhort mane, and the tail reſembles that of a Mule.

Mr. Edwards gives a figure of a quadruped from the Cape of Good Hope, which ſo much reſembles this animal, as to induce him to call it the female Zebra; it is, however, a diſtinct ſpecies, and although it greatly reſembles the Zebra in ſome particulars, yet it differs from it in others, eſpecially in the markings on its ſkin. Dr. Sparrman, who ſaw this animal, which is called by the Hottentots the Quagga, ſays that it is found in parts of the country which are not frequented by the Zebra; and that it will not ever aſſociate with that animal. Moreover, that the females of both ſpecies are marked like their reſpective males, with this difference, that the colour of the latter is rather more lively.

All attempts to tame this beautiful animal, and render it ſerviceable, like the Horſe, have hitherto proved unſucceſsful; wild and independent in its nature and habits, it ſeems to diſdain ſervitude. Buffon ſays, the Zebra, from which his deſcription was taken, could never be thoroughly ſubdued; and that which was exhibited at the Queen's menagery, by Buckingham Gate, was equally unmanageable. It is, however, probable that, as the Zebra ſo much reſembles the Horſe in its external form, it likewiſe poſſeſſes ſome of the good qualities of that uſeful animal, and although a ſeries of years might be requiſite to tame and domeſticate the breed, ſo as to render it uſeful, yet the attempts would doubtleſs ſucceed in the end.

We are the rather inclined to this opinion, from having ſeen a moſt beautiful male Zebra, at the menagery at Exeter-'Change, London, which was the property of Mr. Tennant: this elegant animal was much larger than the Zebra uſually is. It appeared to have entirely loſt its native wildneſs, and was ſo gentle as to ſuffer a child, ſix years old, to ſit quietly on its back, without ſhewing the leaſt ſign of diſpleaſure; it was familiar even with ſtrangers, and received the careſſes uſually given to the Horſe with evident ſatisfaction. This rare and beautiful creature was unfortunately burnt to death, the ſtraw on which he lay being miſchievouſly ſet fire to by an unlucky Monkey, which was kept in the ſame room. This conjecture is rendered ſtill more probable by what Dr. Sparrman ſays, when ſpeaking of the Quagga, an animal ſo much reſembling the Zebra in its form and habits as to have been miſtaken by Edwards for the ſame ſpecies, as has been already obſerved. "I have not the leaſt doubt," ſays he, "but that theſe Quaggas might be broken in for the ſaddle or harneſs; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, as, immediately before my departure for Europe, I ſaw one driven through the ſtreets in a team of five horſes: but with the Zebra no one has as yet made a fair trial." The Doctor farther obſerves, that "if both the Zebra and Quagga could be tamed by the coloniſts, about the Cape of Good Hope, and uſed inſtead of Horſes, the advantages ariſing from ſuch a practice would be very conſiderable. In the firſt place, they are much more eaſily procured in that country than Horſes are, and, being naturally accuſtomed to the harſh paſture which grows there, they would be eaſier maintained than Horſes, whoſe appetite is more delicate: they are alſo ſurer footed than the Horſe, and, being in their native country, are not liable to the diſeaſes to which Horſes are ſubject, from change of climate and food. They would likewiſe run no riſk of being devoured by Wolves, as the Zebra and Quagga will not only reſiſt the attacks of thoſe voracious animals, but even drive them off, and defend other cattle from them (A)." This arrangement would likewiſe prove very advantageous to the farmers who reſide at a diſtance from the Cape, who might uſe them, inſtead of Oxen, to draw their waggons, laden with timber and proviſions, to market; by which means, they need not breed ſo many Oxen, and conſequently might bring up more Cows, and make more butter to ſupply the market at the Cape: this would likewiſe encourage the breed of Hogs, as they could be half fed on the waſte butter

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(A) Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

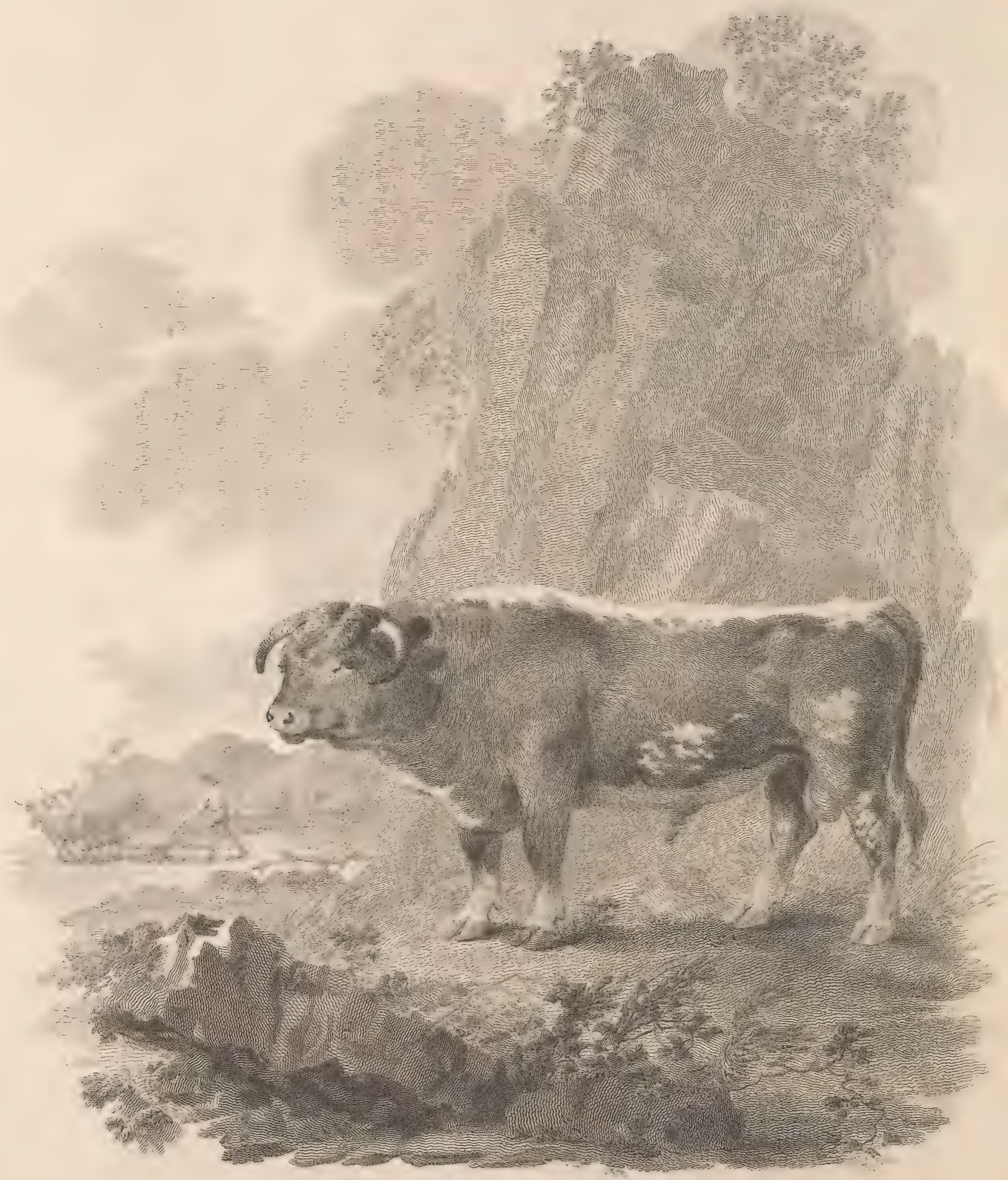
milk, and thus a ſupply of pork and bacon might be tranſmitted, for the uſe of the ſhips which touch at the Cape for proviſions.

As the Hottentots hunt the Zebra merely for the ſake of its fleſh, which they eat, the deſtruction of the animal has ever been the object of the huntſman's purſuit; it is no wonder then, that the poor creature ſhould always conſider man as its foe, inſtead of its protector; and, when it happens to be taken alive, it is not ſurpriſing that it ſhould be perverſe and miſchievous, and refuſe obedience to that being from which it has ſo ſeldom experienced mercy. Every animal has an inſtinctive knowledge of its enemies, and doubtleſs this has contributed to prevent the Zebra from reſigning its liberty, where it has been taught, by experience as well as inſtinct, that it has nothing to hope for, but every thing to dread. Cautious and vigilant in the extreme, he ſuffers nothing to approach him, and, as if he were conſcious that his beauty renders him an object of deſire, he inſtantly takes the alarm at the ſight of man, and flies from his purſuer with incredible velocity.

The Zebra is only found in Africa, and is unknown to the other quarters of the globe; it is, notwithſtanding, capable of exiſting in any climate not intenſely cold.

The period of its geſtation is uncertain, but it is probable that it reſembles the Aſs in this particular. Its voice bears ſome ſimilitude to the confuſed barking of a Maſtiff Dog.

Mr. Pennant thinks it probable, that the Zebra was known to the Romans, as it is found in the ſame country with the Giraffe, or Camelopardalis, which was early introduced into their ſhows. Martial ſeems to hint at it, by his *pulcher onager;* and Oppian particularly deſcribes the ſtripes diverging from the black liſt on the back.



Engraved by J. Tookey from a Drawing [illegible] Ibbetson May 1 1793.

BULL

THE BULL.

THE Engliſh language has been very liberal to this uſeful animal, in furniſhing us no leſs than ſix words to expreſs its different ſtates: thus

The Male	is called	Bull.
The Female		Cow.
The young of either ſex		Calf.
The Male half grown		Steer.
The Female half grown		Heifer.
The Male rendered barren		Ox.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Horns cylindrical, bending out laterally.
Skin under the neck pendulous, forming what is called the dewlap.

SYNONIMS.

BOS, *Geſner Quad.* 25. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 70.
OCHS, *Klein Quad.* 9.
BOS TAURUS(A), *Linn. Syſt.* 98.
LE TAUREAU(A), *de Buffon,* iv. 437. *tab.* xiv.

THE Bull certainly claims the firſt place among ruminant quadrupeds, as well for its ſize, as for its beauty and ſervices. As it contributes moſt of any to man's wants and comfort, ſo it is not confined to particular

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(A) The Latin word *Taurus* and the French *Taureau* are both derived from the Greek Ταῦρος, which is formed of the verb *τάω* to extend, and οὐρὰ a tail, on account of the extraordinary extenſion or length of that part in this animal.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

climates, but by a wonderful and providential conformation, is capable of bearing the extremes of all. It endures the heat of the torrid zone, and the cold of regions covered almoſt conſtantly with ſnow, and all the intermediate temperatures. This is the cauſe of the very great variety obſervable in this ſpecies, and having been long under the ſubjection of man, it poſſeſſes a degree of humble tractability, which renders it very valuable. The largeſt(A) and moſt excellent varieties are found in the iſland of Great Britain; the climate and rich paſtures of which ſeem peculiarly adapted to this animal. But the varieties of ſize, obſervable in the Cow, are not leſs remarkable than what ariſe from its ſhape, hair, horns, &c. Theſe are ſo extraordinary as to have induced ſome writers to conſider them as different ſpecies, and they have received names accordingly; as the Urus, Biſon, &c. they all, however, poſſeſs this certain mark, of having ſprung from one common ſtock; namely, that all the varieties breed indiſcriminately with each other, and their young ones breed again: add to this, that the offspring of any variety may be made to reſemble any other, by altering the climate and food; thus the Engliſh Bull, ſent to India, ſoon degenerates in ſize; and the Biſon, on the other hand, ſoon loſes the hump on his back, in England; and ſo of the reſt.

The Cow is furniſhed with eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, but has none in the upper. The two middlemoſt fall out at the age of ten months, and are ſucceeded by two others, which are broader, but not ſo white; at ſixteen months the two next white teeth are exchanged, in like manner, for others; and this happens every ſix months, till all the cutting teeth are renewed; they are then long, pretty white and regular; but become irregular and black as the animal advances in years, and their inequalities becoming

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(A) " Two Oxen, bred and fed at Howick, in the county of Northumberland, were killed in March, 1787, at the age of ſeven years; they meaſured, from the head to the rump, nine feet eight inches; the height, at the ſhoulder, was five feet ten inches, and they weighed one hundred and ſeventy eight-ſtone five pounds each.—*Bewick's Quad.*

" It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that the extraordinary ſize and excellency of the Engliſh cattle is owing to the great induſtry and attention beſtowed on their breed, and to a judicious mixture with thoſe of other countries; ſuch as are purely Britiſh, being inferior in ſize to moſt of thoſe which are produced on the continent."—*Pennant's Syn. Quad.*

ſmoother, the creature is leſs capable of chewing its food, which is the reaſon why old Cows are in general ſo lean.

The horns, at the age of four years, are ſmall, pointed, ſmooth, and neat, but thickeſt near the head: this thick part is next year puſhed forwards from the head, by a horny cylinder, which is alſo terminated by another prominent part, and, as the horns continue to grow as long as the animal lives, theſe ſwellings become ſo many annular knots, by which its age may eaſily be reckoned: in order to do this, three years muſt be allowed from the point to the firſt knot, and each ſucceeding knot or ring adds one year to the animal's age.

The Bull, Cow, and Ox, generally live about fourteen or fifteen years.

Contrary to all other animals, the Cow enriches the paſtures ſhe feeds on, and always gives more back to the ſoil than ſhe takes from it.

Cows vary much in the quantity of milk they give; ſome yield ſix quarts per day, others from ten to fifteen, and even twenty. The quantity depends a good deal, though not entirely, on the quality of their food. Cows, fed in rich paſtures, have been known to yield upwards of thirty quarts of milk in one day; ſuch require milking thrice a day. The milk yields a great quantity of butter, inſomuch that twelve or fourteen pounds have been made from the milk of one Cow in a week.

The udder is remarkably large, in proportion to the ſize of the animal, which is the only one of the ſame nature that is furniſhed with four teats. It always yields the milk freely to the hand, although it has not a young one to provide for, which it is well known the Aſs will not do, but preſently grows dry, if the foal either dies or is taken from her: this property of yielding milk, without a young one, ſeems to be confined to horned, ruminating animals, which have cloven hoofs, long inteſtines, are furniſhed with ſuet, and deſtitute of fore-teeth in the upper jaw: this definition includes Cows, Deer, Sheep, and Goats, though this property is more conſpicuous in the Cow than in any other animal, owing perhaps to the ſize and ſhape of its teats, and the capaciouſneſs of its udder. It has been remarked, that the larger the dewlap is, the udder is ſmaller in proportion, and the contrary.

The Cow goes with young nine months, and, for the moſt part, produces but one at a time (A).

Ox-beef is a very nouriſhing and ſtrengthening food: the fleſh of a Cow, when young and well fatted, is not much inferior: Bull-beef is hard, tough, and dry, and is, therefore, not much uſed for food. The fleſh of the Calf, which is called veal, is well taſted, eaſy of digeſtion, and gently aperient.

This animal bears cold better than heat, and is, therefore, found in the greateſt perfection in the northern countries of Europe, where they are alſo moſt plentiful. America produced none, till the Europeans carried them there. The largeſt are to be met with in Denmark, Podolia, the Ukrain, and among the Calmuck Tartars. Thoſe that are bred in mountainous countries, as Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, &c. are ſmall, but hardy, and make excellent beef, when fattened. In Lapland, they are in general white, and want horns. The large hornleſs cattle, bred in ſome parts of England, came originally from Poland.

If we may credit Boethius, a race of wild cattle was found in Scotland about two hundred years ago, which were as white as ſnow, and had manes like Lions. Mr. Pennant ſeems to favour this aſſertion, having ſeen in the woods of Drumlanrig, and in the park belonging to Chillingham Caſtle, in Northumberland, herds of cattle, probably derived from the wild breed; they had loſt their manes, but retained their colour and fierceneſs; they were of a middle ſize, long legged, and had black muzzles and ears; their horns were fine, and had a bold and elegant bend. The keeper of thoſe at Chillingham ſaid, that the weight of the Bull was thirty-eight ſtone; of the Cow twenty-eight: that their hides were more eſteemed by the tanners than thoſe of the tame breed; and that they would give ſixpence per ſtone more for them. Theſe cattle were as wild as Deer, and, like them, would inſtantly take flight, and gallop away full ſpeed on the approach of a man: they were never known to breed with the tame ſort: they were always killed with a bullet, which, if it wounded them any where, except in the head, never

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(A) The Abbé Nazari, in the Journal Littéraire, gives an account of a Cow, near the town of Rimini, which, on the 23d of February, 1676, produced four Calves at once, all of the uſual ſize, and all of them very lively, healthy, and ſtrong. They all lived, except one, which died through neglect.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

failed to render them dreadfully and dangerouſly furious, in which ſtate they continue till they are quieted by death.

The Ox is capable of being taught, with advantage, to aſſiſt man with his ſtrength. Oxen are, in general, more profitable for the draught than Horſes; they are cheaper fed, harneſſed, and ſhod; and an old working beaſt, if diſabled, will fatten as well, and produce as good meat as a young one.

Almoſt every part of this animal is uſefully applied to the purpoſes either of food or manufactures. The hoofs, horns, hide, hair, bones, liver, ſpleen, blood, fat, marrow, milk, cream, butter, cheeſe, whey, gall, urine, and dung, have each their particular uſe, and the want of moſt of them would be ſenſibly felt by man. It appears from the earlieſt accounts, that the hide has ever been eminently uſeful. The ancient Britons uſed to conſtruct their boats with the twigs of oziers, covered or lined with the hides of Bulls.

> Primum cana ſalix madefacto vimine parvum
> Texitur in puppim cæſoque induta juvenco,
> Vectoris patiens, tumidum ſuper emicat amnem:
> Sic Venetus ſtagnante pado, fuſoque Britannus
> Navigat Oceano. LUCAN, lib. iv. 131.
>
> The bending willow into barks they twine,
> Then line the work with ſpoils of ſlaughter'd kine.
> Such are the floats Venetian fiſhers know,
> When in dull marſhes ſtands the ſettling Po;
> On ſuch to neighbouring Gaul, allur'd by gain,
> The bolder Britons croſs the ſwelling main. ROWE.

Even at the preſent time the Iriſh uſe veſſels of this kind in their lakes, and call them *curach;* they are likewiſe uſed in the Dee and Severn, and are called by the Engliſh *caracles;* from the Britiſh *cwrwgle,* which ſignifies a boat of this ſtructure(A). The uſe of the hide, when tanned and curried for making boots, ſhoes, and a great many other conveniences of life, is ſufficiently known to all. Vellum is made of the thinneſt Calves-ſkins. Boxes, combs, knife-handles, and drinking cups, are made of the horns,

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(A) Campbell's Political Survey.

which, when ſoftened by water, become ſo pliable as to be formed into tranſparent plates for lanthorns. The invention of this has been aſcribed to King Alfred, who is ſaid to have firſt uſed them to preſerve his candle time meaſurers from the wind. The ſmalleſt fragments and duſt of horn are very ſerviceable for manuring cold lands. The *ſlough,* on which the horn is formed, is uſed, when dry, for making walls and fences, and is very durable, if kept from the wet; it is likewiſe of great uſe in mending ſoft roads, its glutinous quality, when diſſolved, rendering it amazingly binding with gravel. Horn ſaw-duſt, mixed with mould, is an excellent compoſt for flowers. It is uſed likewiſe to harden and give a proper temper to metals. Common glue is made of the cartilages and griſtles, and the finer pieces of the cuttings and parings of the hides, boiled in water till the gelatinous parts are thoroughly diſſolved, and then dried. Mechanics uſe the bones as a cheap ſubſtitute for ivory, and by that means are enabled to furniſh many neat conveniences at an eaſy rate. An oil is procured from ſome of the bones, which is much uſed by coach-makers and others in dreſſing harneſs, &c. and the refiners employ teſts made of calcined bones. The blood is an excellent manure, and is the baſis of that beautiful colour called Pruſſian blue. Saddlers and others uſe a fine ſort of thread prepared from the ſinews, which is much ſtronger than any equally fine. The hair is very valuable, and uſed in many different manufactures, and the refuſe of it makes a very good manure. The ſuet, fat, and tallow are uſed to make candles, and for other purpoſes; and the value of cream, milk, cheeſe, and butter is well known to every one.

The moſt bulky and heavieſt of animals neither ſleep ſo ſound, nor ſo long as the ſmaller ones. The ſleep of the Bull is therefore ſhort and light; the leaſt noiſe awakens him. He generally lies on the left ſide, and the kidney on that ſide is uſually larger than on the other, and has more fat about it (A).

(A) There is now, April 8, 1794, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Talbot, Saleſman, in Newgate Market, the hind quarter of an Ox, the kidney belonging to which is incloſed in a bed of ſuet of a moſt enormous growth, it meaſures one yard and a half round, and weighs one hundred and twelve pounds. The animal which produced it was of a middling ſtature, and although the ſuet is in very fine condition, the fleſh is very different, being lean and poor; the fat incloſing the other kidney is leſs than uſual: it is probable the extraordinary increaſe of this part was in conſequence of the animal having always lain on one ſide.

He eats very quick, and ſoon fills his firſt ſtomach, after which he lies down to ruminate or chew the cud. The firſt and ſecond ſtomachs may be conſidered as continuations of the ſame bag, and are very capacious. The ſecond chewing reduces the graſs to a ſubſtance not unlike boiled ſpinach, and in this form it is conveyed into the third ſtomach, where it continues for ſome time, and is digeſted; the digeſtion is not, however, fully compleated till it is lodged in the fourth ſtomach, from which it deſcends to the bowels. The contents of the firſt and ſecond ſtomachs are a collection of graſs and other vegetables, roughly macerated, which ſoon begin to ferment, and in conſequence ſwell. The ſecond ſtomach communicates with the third by an opening much ſmaller than the gullet, and not ſufficiently wide for the paſſage of the food in this ſtate. As ſoon, therefore, as the two firſt ſtomachs are diſtended with food, they begin to contract, or rather perform a kind of reaction. This reaction compreſſes the food, and makes it, as it were, endeavour to get out: now the gullet being larger than the paſſage between the ſecond and third ſtomachs, the preſſure of the ſtomach neceſſarily forces it up the gullet. The action of ruminating, however, appears to be in a great meaſure voluntary; as animals of this kind have a power of increaſing the reaction of their ſtomachs. After the food has undergone a ſecond maſtication, it is reduced into a thin pulp, which eaſily paſſes from the ſecond to the third ſtomach, where it is ſtill further macerated; from thence it paſſes to the fourth, where it is reduced to a perfect mucilage, every way prepared for being taken up by the lacteals, and converted into nouriſhment. What confirms this account of chewing the cud is, that, as long as theſe animals ſuck or feed upon liquid aliment, they never ruminate; and in the winter, when they are obliged to feed upon hay and other dry victuals, they ruminate more than when they feed upon freſh graſs.

Bulls, Cows, and Oxen, are fond of licking themſelves, eſpecially when lying at reſt. But this practice ſhould be prevented as much as poſſible; for as the hair, which they neceſſarily lick off, is an indigeſtible ſubſtance, it lies in the ſtomach or bowels, and is gradually coated by a glutinous ſubſtance, and hardened by time into round ſtones, of conſiderable bulk, which ſometimes kill them, but always retard their fattening, as the ſtomach is rendered incapable of digeſting the food ſo well as it ought.

The engraving which accompanies this account, is from a portrait of a Bull of the Warwickſhire breed, which is now in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Mansfield, and is allowed, by the beſt judges, to be a moſt complete ſpecimen of that particular variety.

The great improvement this animal is capable of receiving, and has actually received, from the care and attention paid to what is called croſſing the breed, will appear evident from the following authentic account of the very high price for which ſome individuals were lately ſold.

Mr. Fowler, of Rollright, near Chipping Norton, had in his poſſeſſion a beautiful Bull and Cow, for which, in the year 1790, he refuſed one thouſand guineas of a nobleman in Norfolk, who had for ſome years purchaſed his new fallen Heifer-Calves at ten guineas each (A).

The Cow and the Ox are in general mild and gentle in their nature, unleſs much provoked. The Bull, on the contrary, is never to be truſted, eſpecially after a certain age; formidable, as well by his ſtrength as his horns, he becomes, when irritated, tremendouſly dreadful, and carries deſtruction before him wherever he goes. He retains the recollection of injuries for a long time, and never fails to revenge himſelf when opportunity offers. He is particularly offended by any thing ſcarlet, and generally makes towards it with great ferocity.

It may not perhaps prove unentertaining to ſubjoin ſome account of the Bull fights, which the Spaniards conſider as their favourite entertainment.

The beſt breed of Bulls is choſen for this diverſion, and their diſtinguiſhing characters are ſo well known to connoiſſeurs, that as ſoon as the Bull appears upon the arena, they know where he was bred. This arena is a circular amphitheatre, ſurrounded by twelve rows of ſeats, riſing one above another. The ſhow begins by a proceſſion round the arena, in which the combatants, who are to attack the fierce animal, appear both on horſeback and on foot. After them two alguazils, dreſſed in perukes and black robes, advance with

(A) Gentleman's Magazine, 1791.

great gravity on horſeback, and aſk from the preſident of the entertainment an order for it to commence. A ſignal is inſtantly given, and the animal, which was before ſhut up in a kind of hovel, makes his appearance. On this the officers of juſtice, not liking the company of their new gueſt, prudently retire as faſt as they can, and their fright is a prelude to the cruel pleaſure about to be enjoyed by the ſpectators. The Bull is received with loud ſhouts of extacy; he is firſt deſtined to contend with *Picadores,* mounted on horſeback; who, dreſſed after the ancient Spaniſh manner, and as it were fixed to their ſaddles, wait for him, each being armed with a ſtrong lance. Formerly the greateſt lords did not diſdain to practiſe this exerciſe, which requires ſtrength, courage, and dexterity; even at preſent ſome of the hidalgos ſolicit for the honour of fighting the Bull on horſeback, and they are then preſented to the people by ſome of the principal officers of the court.

The ſcene is opened by the *Picadores.* The Bull often darts upon them without any provocation, and this is conſidered as an earneſt of much entertainment. If he returns immediately to the charge, undaunted by the ſharp points of the weapons with which his attack is defended, the ſhouts of applauſe are redoubled, and the joy of the ſpectators is turned into enthuſiaſm; but if the Bull, ſtruck with terror, appears quiet, and ſhuns his antagoniſts, by walking round the ſquare in a timid manner, he is hiſſed and hooted at by the ſpectators, and all thoſe, near whom he paſſes, fail not to load him with blows. He ſeems then to be a common enemy, who has ſome great crime to expiate. If nothing can rouſe his courage, he is deemed unworthy of being tormented by men, the cry of *perros, perros,* calls forth new enemies againſt him, and large Dogs are let looſe upon him, which ſeize him by the neck and ears in a furious manner. The animal then finds the uſe of thoſe weapons with which he is furniſhed by nature, he toſſes the Dogs in the air, who fall down ſtunned, and often mangled; they however recover, and renew the combat, which generally ends in victory on their ſide, and thus the Bull periſhes ignobly. If, on the other hand, he offers himſelf to the combat with a good grace, he runs a longer and nobler, but a more painful career. The firſt act of the tragedy is performed by the combatants on horſeback : this is the moſt animated and bloody of all the ſcenes, and often the moſt diſguſting. The irritated animal braves the pointed ſteel, which makes deep wounds in his back, attacks with fury the innocent Horſe who carries his enemy, rips up his ſides, and overturns him, together with his rider. The latter, thus diſmounted and diſarmed, would be in immediate danger, did not combatants on foot, called *Chulos*, come to divert the Bull's attention, and to provoke him, by ſhaking before him different pieces of cloth of various colours. This aſſiſtance, however, which they offer to the diſmounted horſeman, is at their own riſk; for the Bull frequently purſues them, and they then ſtand in need of all their agility. They often eſcape from him, by letting fall in his way the piece of ſtuff which was their only arms, and againſt which the deceived animal ſpends all his fury. Sometimes he is not ſatisfied with this ſubſtitute, and the combatant is obliged to throw himſelf over the barrier, ſix feet high, which incloſes the interior part of the arena. This barrier is ſometimes double, and the intermediate ſpace forms a gallery, behind which the purſued torreadore is ſafe. But when the barrier is ſingle, the Bull attempts to jump over it, and ſometimes ſucceeds. When this happens, the conſternation of the neareſt ſpectators may be eaſily imagined; they crowd to the upper ſeats, and often receive more injury from their haſte to eſcape, than from the fury of the Bull, who ſtumbling at every ſtep he takes amongſt the narrow ſeats, attends more to his own ſafety than to revenge, and the blows he receives from all quarters ſoon bring him down.

If the Bull does not ſucceed in his attempt to jump over the barrier, he preſently returns. By this time, his adverſary has recovered, and regained his feet. He inſtantly remounts his Horſe, if it has not been killed or rendered uſeleſs, and renews the attack; in which he is often obliged to change his Horſe ſeveral times. Expreſſions cannot then be found to celebrate theſe acts of proweſs, which are the favourite topic of converſation for ſeveral days. The poor Horſes, who are very affecting models of patience, courage, and docility, may be ſeen trampling on their own bloody entrails, which drop from their ſides, half torn open, and yet obeying, for ſome time after, the hand which conducts them to new tortures. Spectators who poſſeſs any feeling, now experience a diſguſt which converts their pleaſure into pain.

They are ſoon, however, reconciled to the entertainment, by a new ſcene which is preparing for them. The combatants on horſeback retire, as ſoon as it is concluded that the poor animal has been ſufficiently tormented by them, and he is then left to be irritated by thoſe on foot. Theſe, who are called *Banderilleros,* go before the animal, and, the moment he darts upon them, plunge into his neck, two by two, a kind of darts, called *banderillos,* the points of which are hooked, and which are ornamented with ſmall ſtreamers of coloured paper. The fury of the Bull is now redoubled; he roars, toſſes his head, and the vain efforts he makes ſerve only to increaſe the anguiſh of his wounds: this laſt ſcene calls for the agility of his adverſaries. The ſpectators at firſt tremble for them, when they behold them braving ſo near the horns of this formidable animal; but their hands, well exerciſed, aim their blows ſo ſkilfully, and they avoid the danger ſo nimbly, that, after having ſeen them a few times, they are neither pitied nor admired, and this addreſs and dexterity ſeem only to be a ſmall epiſode to the tragedy, which concludes in the following manner: when the vigour of the Bull is almoſt exhauſted; when his blood, iſſuing from twenty wounds, ſtreams along his neck, and moiſtens his robuſt ſides; and when the people, tired of one object, demand another victim, the preſident gives the ſignal of death, which is announced by the ſound of trumpets. The *Matador* then advances, and all the reſt quit the arena; with one hand he holds a long dagger, and with the other a flag, which he waves backwards and forwards before his adverſary. They both ſtop, and gaze at each other, and while the agility of the *Matador* deceives the impetuoſity of the Bull, the pleaſure of the ſpectators, which was for ſome time ſuſpended, is again awakened into life. Sometimes the Bull remains fixed, throws up the earth with his foot, and appears as if meditating revenge.

An able pencil might not diſdain to delineate the group formed by the Bull, in this condition, and the *Matador,* who calculates his motions and divines his projects. An awful ſilence prevails whilſt this dumb ſcene is exhibiting. The *Matador* at length ſeizes his opportunity, and gives the mortal blow; if the animal inſtantly falls, the triumph of the conqueror is proclaimed by the ſhouts of a thouſand voices; but if the blow does not prove deciſive, if the Bull ſurvives, and ſtill ſeeks to brave the fatal ſteel, murmurs are heard on all ſides, and the *Matador,* whoſe glory was about to be raiſed to the ſkies, is conſidered only as an unſkilful butcher. He endeavours to be ſoon revenged, and to diſarm his judges of their ſeverity. His zeal ſometimes degenerates into blind fury, and his partizans tremble for his ſafety. He at length directs his blow better. The animal vomits up blood; he ſtaggers and falls, while his conqueror is intoxicated with the applauſes of the people. Three mules, ornamented with bells and ſtreamers, come to terminate the tragedy. The Bull is dragged ignominiouſly from the arena by a rope tied round his horns, and leaves only the traces of his blood, and the remembrance of his exploits, which are ſoon effaced on the appearance of a ſucceſſor. On each of the days ſet apart for theſe entertainments at Madrid, ſix Bulls are thus ſacrificed in the morning, and twelve in the afternoon. The three laſt are given excluſively to the *Matador,* who, without the aſſiſtance of the *Picadores,* exerts his ingenuity, to vary the pleaſure of the ſpectators. Sometimes he cauſes the Bull to be combated by ſome intrepid ſtranger, who attacks him mounted on the back of another Bull; and ſometimes he matches him with a Bear, to pleaſe the populace. The Bull, when thus engaged, has ſomething wrapped round the points of his horns, which prevents him from giving mortal wounds. The animal, in this ſtate, is called *embolado,* and has not power to pierce or tear his antagoniſt. The amateurs then deſcend in great numbers to torment him, and often expiate their cruel pleaſure by violent contuſions; but the Bull at length falls under the ſtroke of the *Matador.* The few ſpectators, who are not infected by the general madneſs for this ſport, regret that the wretched animals do not, at leaſt, purchaſe their lives, at the expence of ſo many torments, and ſo many efforts of courage, and would willingly aſſiſt them to eſcape from their perſecutors. In ſuch minds diſguſt ſucceeds to compaſſion, and ſatiety ſucceeds to diſguſt. Such a ſeries of uniform ſcenes makes that intereſt become languid, which was excited by an expectation of entertainment at the beginning of the ſpectacle. But to connoiſſeurs, who have ſtudied all the ſtratagems of the Bull, the reſources of his addreſs and fury, and the different methods of irritating, tormenting, and deceiving him, none of theſe ſcenes reſembles another, and they pity thoſe frivolous obſervers who cannot remark all their varieties (A.)

It was formerly the cuſtom in England, to bait Bulls with a particular breed of Dogs, trained for that purpoſe, and called Bull-Dogs, in order to render their fleſh more tender when killed; and this cuſtom became, at length, a ſubject for entertainment, to the leſs civilized claſs of people, who uſed frequently to bait Bulls, merely for their diverſion; but this ſavage and barbarous practice ſeems now to be nearly left off, and to have given way to a voluntary refinement of manners.

This animal is much expoſed to the attacks of a fly with two wings, the Oeſtrus Bovis of Linnæus; the female of which makes a number of ſmall punctures in the backs of horned cattle, and in each of them depoſits an egg, which is afterwards hatched by the warmth of the creature's body, and produces a worm or maggot, which ſoon finds a lodging perfectly ſuitable to it.

The places where theſe worms are lodged are eaſily to be perceived, by a tumour raiſed above the ſurface, within which the inſect is to be found under the ſkin of the animal.

Theſe maggots may, with ſome degree of propriety, be ſaid to be the inhabitants of the galls or excreſcences of animals, ſince they are contained in tumours ſimilar to the galls of the oak and other vegetables, which are well known to be the production of inſects in like manner.

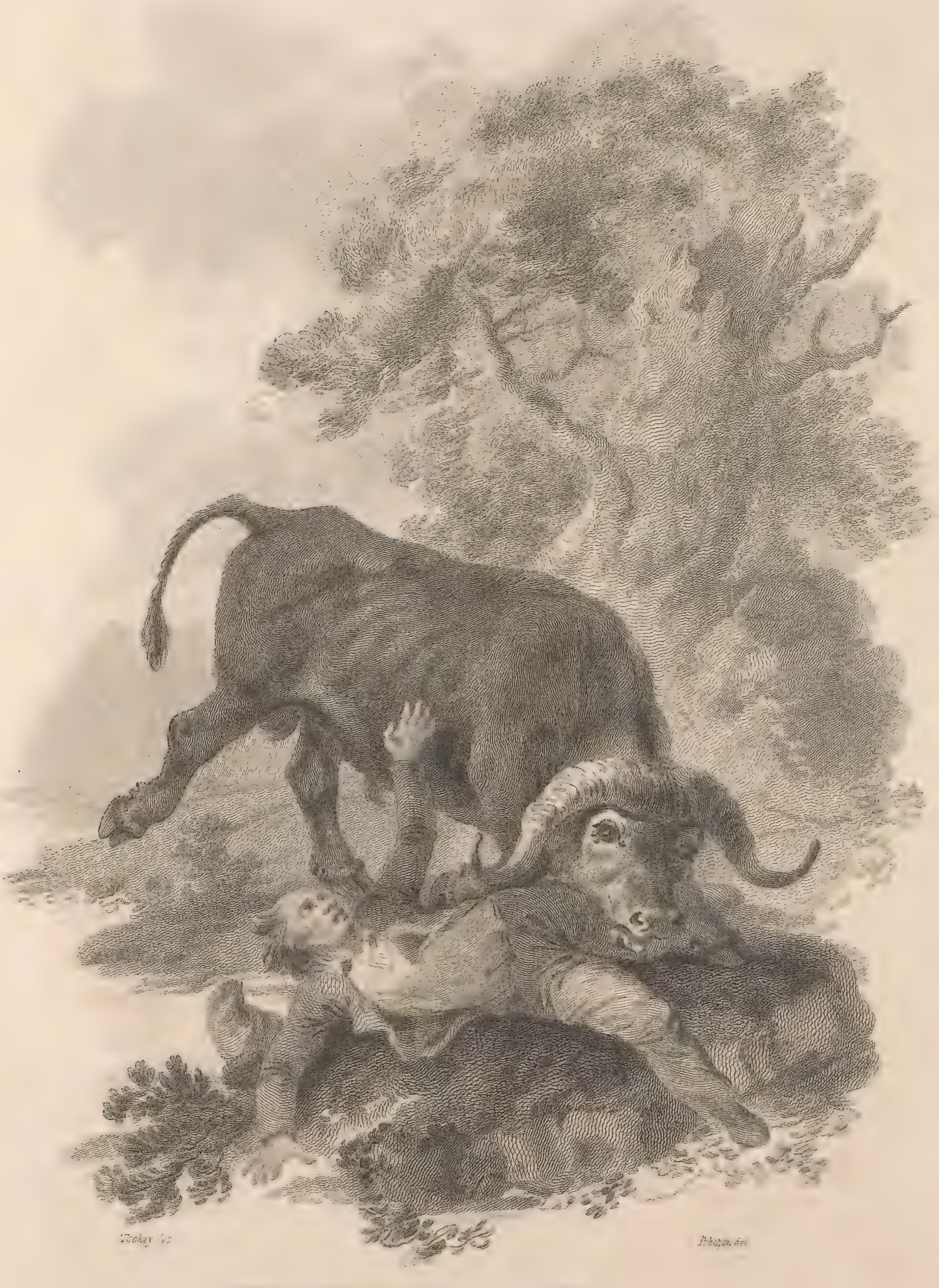
The aperture made by the female fly never cloſes, but enlarges with the tumour, and ſerves both as a breathing place for the young inſect, and as a paſſage through which the ſuperfluous humour contained in the tumour diſcharges itſelf, which would otherwiſe, if confined, occaſion a large abſceſs, and ſuffocate the little creature.

Happily for the Ox, this little worm is not furniſhed with thoſe hooks, obſervable in the maggot of the common fleſh-fly, wherewith it lacerates and pulls the fleſh in pieces, or its ſituation would be truly wretched, with ſo

(A) This account is chiefly taken from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

many devourers gnawing and tearing its back at once, of which it could not poſſibly rid itſelf: this inſect, on the contrary, being perfectly ſatisfied with the moiſture it finds in the tumour, gives the animal it feeds on little or no uneaſineſs.

As ſoon as the worm has attained its full growth, it works itſelf by degrees out of the tumour, through the hole, and falls on the ground, where it crawls about, till it has found a place of ſafety to repoſe in during its ſeveral transformations: here it ſoon loſes all motion, and the ſkin becomes hard and black, forming a ſhell to protect it from accidents, till the fly is ready to make its appearance. When it is perfectly formed, it breaks through one end of its priſon, and comes forth furniſhed with only two wings, yet at firſt ſight ſo very like ſome of the ſmaller humble-bees, as to be eaſily miſtaken for them. On attentive examination, however, it will be found to poſſeſs a mouth without teeth or lips, ſhort gloſſy antennæ rounded at the ends, and reticular cheſnut-coloured eyes. In the hinder and under part of the body of the female, there is a cylindrical tube, which ſhe can protrude at pleaſure, and with which ſhe pierces the ſkin of the animal, to lodge her eggs, as has been already obſerved.



Tookey sc. Ibbetson del.

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BUFFALO.

THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

Generic Characters.

Horns bending out laterally.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Skin, along the lower ſide of the neck, pendulous.

Synonims.

Bos Indicus, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 45.
Bos Cornibus resupinatis intortis antice planis, *Linn. Syſt.* 99.
Bos Cornibus compressis, *Briſſon Quad.* 54.
Bubalus, *Geſner Quad.* 122. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 72.
Buffalo, *Dellon Voy.* 72.
Le Buffle, *de Buffon*, xi. 284. *tab.* xxv.
Bull Elephants, *Ludolph Œth.* 52.

THE general external appearance of the Buffalo ſo nearly reſembles that of the common Bull or Cow, that we might at firſt eaſily ſuppoſe them to be mere varieties of the ſame animal; but if we contemplate the habits and diſpoſition of each, and minutely examine the difference of particular parts, we are inſtantly ſtruck with the diſſimilarity, and ready to pronounce the two ſpecies totally diſtinct. The averſion for each other which ſubſiſts between them is ſo great, that it has hitherto been found impoſſible to make them breed together. Dr. Sparrman indeed ſeems to hint at the poſſibility of ſuch an union, conſidering it as a curious experiment; but an inſurmountable difficulty preſents itſelf, if we remark the different periods of their geſtation: the Cow, as is well known, goes only nine months with young; whereas the female Buffalo goes twelve. A circumſtance, ſurely, which puts the matter beyond all doubt, and muſt for ever preſerve the two ſpecies diſtinct.

The Cape Buffalo, according to Dr. Sparrman, is eight feet in length, and its height is five feet and a half. The limbs are remarkably ſtout and robuſt, in proportion to its ſize. The fetlocks hang nearer the ground than they do in the Cow.

The horns are the moſt remarkable feature they poſſeſs, both as to their ſhape and ſituation: theſe are placed at the diſtance of only one inch from each other at the baſes, each horn being about thirteen inches in width at that part; from the junction at the baſe, which forms a narrow channel or furrow, they riſe upwards, in a ſpherical form, to the height of three inches; in this manner they extend over a great part of the head, to the diſtance of three inches and a half from the eyes; ſo that the part from which they proceed occupies a ſpace of eighteen or twenty inches in circumference; from thence bending downwards on each ſide of the neck, they become gradually more cylindrical, and each of them forms a curve, the convex part of which is turned towards the ground, and the direction of the point is upwards: the diſtance from point to point is frequently more than five feet. The horns are black, and two thirds of their ſurface, meaſured from the baſe, are very rough and craggy, with cavities lodged in them, ſometimes an inch deep. The ears are a foot long, and are apparently defended by the ſituation of the horns; notwithſtanding which, the edges of them are often notched and torn by the briars and almoſt impenetrable thickets through which they paſs. The eyes alſo are ſo placed as to receive great protection from the horns; beſides which, they are ſunk deep in their own prominent orbits: an inſtance of the kind care of the Creator, in thus providing for the defence and ſafety of a part ſo eſſential to the well-being of the animal.

The hair of the Buffalo, which is of a dark brown colour, is long and harſh, and thinly ſcattered over the body, eſpecially on the ſides; it is rather longer on the knees, and lies as it were in whirls.

The Buffalo uſually carries its head inclined to one ſide; this, with the ſingular appearance of its horns, gives it a fierce and malignant aſpect, and warns the traveller to beware of an animal who carries ſuch true traits of his real diſpoſition in his countenance. Treacherous in the extreme, he conceals himſelf among the trees, and there ſtands lurking till ſome paſſenger comes by, when he ruſhes out at once into the road, and attacks the unwary traveller, who has no chance of eſcape, but by climbing up a tree, if he is fortunate enough to be near one. Flight is of no avail, he is ſpeedily overtaken by the furious beaſt, who, not content with throwing down and killing him, ſtands over him for a long time afterwards, trampling him with his hoofs, and cruſhing him with his knees, and not only mangles and tears the body to pieces with his horns and teeth, but likewiſe ſtrips off the ſkin, by licking it with his tongue. Nor does he perform all this at once, but often retires to ſome diſtance from the body, and returns with ſavage ferocity to gratify afreſh his cruel appetite.

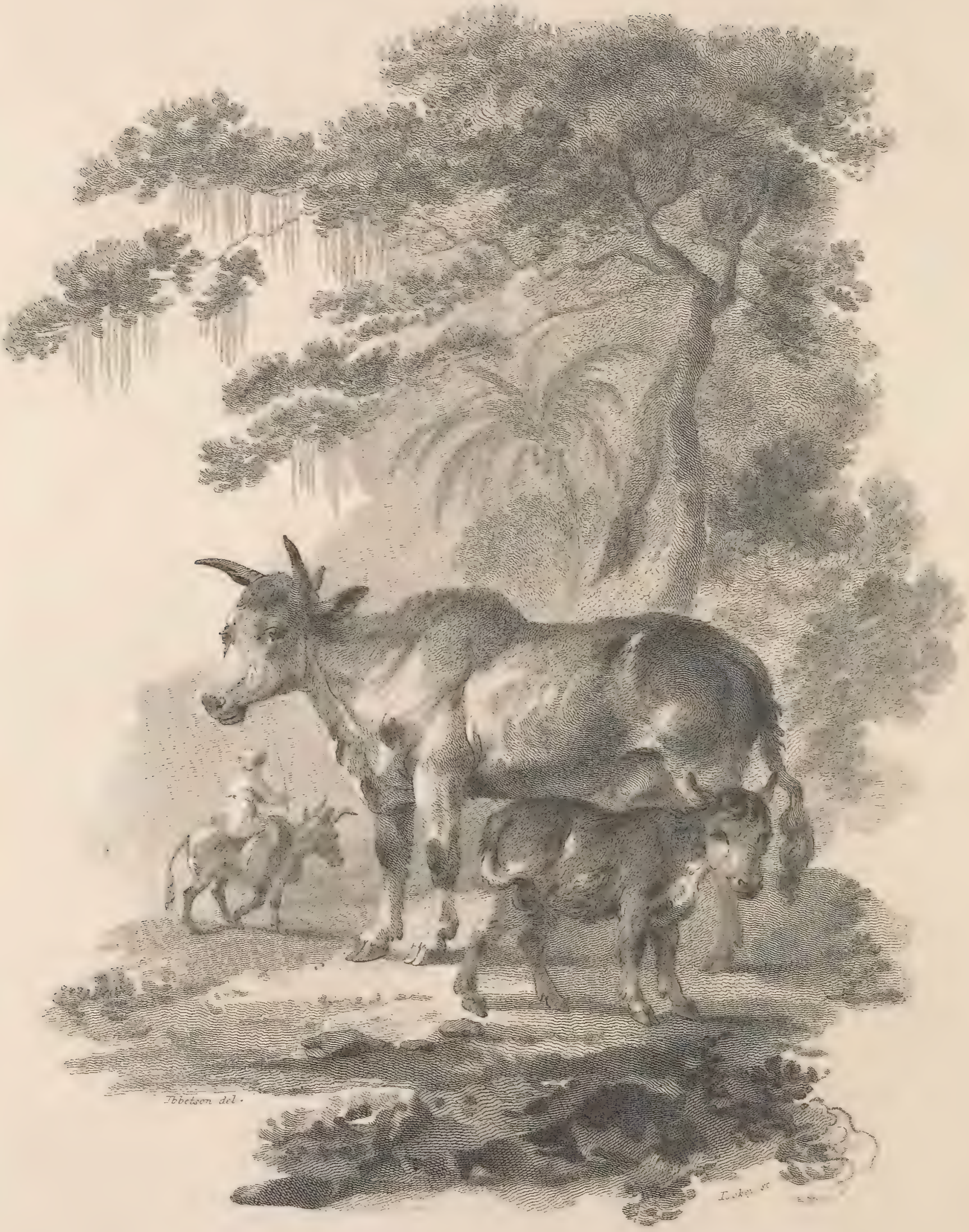
The Buffalo may, notwithſtanding, be hunted, though he will ſometimes turn and hunt his purſuers, whoſe greateſt ſecurity, in this caſe, is the ſwiftneſs of their horſes.

Like the Hog, he delights to wallow in the mire, which, ſticking to the hair on his ſides, ſometimes gives him the appearance of having a broad belt round his body.

The fleſh of this animal is lean, but full of juice, of a high flavour. The hide is ſo thick and tough, that targets, muſket proof, are made of it; it likewiſe affords the ſtrongeſt and beſt thongs for harneſs. It is ſo tough in the living ſubject, that it is impenetrable to a leaden muſket ball; nor can the animal be killed but with balls hardened with a mixture of tin; and even then, theſe are often flatted.

We ſhall cloſe this account of the Buffalo with a narrative of an attack made upon one of theſe formidable animals, as related by Dr. Sparrman, from ocular obſervation: this may ſerve to give a competent idea of its nature and diſpoſition. "As ſoon as we had got a glimpſe of our game, each of us ſtrove to fire before his neighbour, ſo that we appeared entirely to have loſt ſight of all prudence and caution. When we had advanced to within twenty or thirty paces of the animal, we diſcharged our pieces almoſt at the ſame time; at which inſtant the Buffalo, which was upon rather lower ground than we were, behind a thin buſh, appeared to turn his head round, in order to make towards us. The moment, however, we had diſcharged our guns, we had the pleaſure to ſee him fall, and directly afterwards get up again, and run down into the thickeſt part of the wood. Induced, from this, to hope, that our ſhot had proved mortal, we had the imprudence to follow him down into the cloſe thickets, where, fortunately for us, we could get no farther. We had, however, as we found afterwards, only hit the hindmoſt part of the chine, where the balls, which lay at the diſtance of three inches from each other, had been ſhivered to pieces againſt the bones. Several of our Hottentots now came to us, and threw ſtones down into the dale, in order to diſcover, by the bellowings of the beaſt, whither he had retired, but without ſucceſs. Afterwards, however, he appeared to have recovered his courage, for at laſt he came up out of the dale, of his own accord, to the ſkirts of the wood, and placed himſelf ſo as to have a full view of us on the ſpot, where we were reſting ourſelves ſomewhat higher up: his intention, in all probability, and in the opinion of our old ſportſmen, being to revenge himſelf on us, if we had not ſeen him in time, and fired at him directly. What, perhaps, in ſome degree, put a ſtop to his boldneſs was, that we ſtood on higher ground than he did: for ſeveral veteran ſportſmen have aſſured me, as a fact, that Buffalos do not willingly aſcend any hill, in order to make their attack. The third ſhot, which we afterwards diſcovered to have entered at the belly, proved fatal. This forced the Buffalo to deſcend again into the vale, dying the ground and buſhes all the way he went with his blood. Though ſtill hot upon the chaſe, yet we advanced with the greateſt caution, accompanied by two of our Hottentots, through the thin and more pervious part of the wood, where the Buffalo had taken ſhelter. He, on the other hand, was advancing again, in order to attack ſome of us, when Mr. Immelman, from the place where he was poſted, ſhot him in the lungs. Neverthele\u017fs, he had ſtill ſtrength enough left to make a circuit of a hundred and fifty paces before we heard him fall. During his fall, and before he died, he bellowed in a moſt ſtupendous manner; and this death-ſong of his filled us all with no ſmall degree of joy, on account of the victory we had gained: and ſo thoroughly is the human heart ſometimes ſteeled to the ſufferings of the brute creation, that we haſtened forwards, in order to have the pleaſure of ſeeing the Buffalo ſtruggle with the pangs of death. I chanced to be firſt at the ſpot; but think it impoſſible ever to behold anguiſh, accompanied by a ſavage fierceneſs, painted in ſtronger colours than they were in the countenance of this Buffalo. I was within ten ſteps of him, when he perceived me, and, bellowing, raiſed himſelf ſuddenly again on his legs. I had ſince reaſon to believe, that I was at the time very much frightened; for, before I could well take my aim, I fired off my gun, and the ſhot miſſed the whole of his huge body, and only hit him in the hind legs, as we afterwards diſcovered by the ſize of the ball. Immediately upon this I ran away like lightning, in order to look out for ſome tree to climb up into; but my apprehenſions were groundleſs, he was too much exhauſted to purſue me, and died ſoon after."

The Buffalo is a gregarious animal. It inhabits the interior unfrequented parts of Africa and India; but is found in the greateſt abundance in the countries near the Cape of Good Hope.



Ibbetson del.

Lake sc.

Published by W. Darton, and J. Harvey, London, 1799.

ZEBU.

THE ZEBU, OR INDIAN OX.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns bending out laterally.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Skin along the lower ſide of the neck pendulous.

SYNONIMS.

INDIAN OX β. *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 6.
LITTLE BUFFALO, *Edwards, p.* 200.
ZEBU, *de Buffon,* xi. 439. *tab.* xlii.

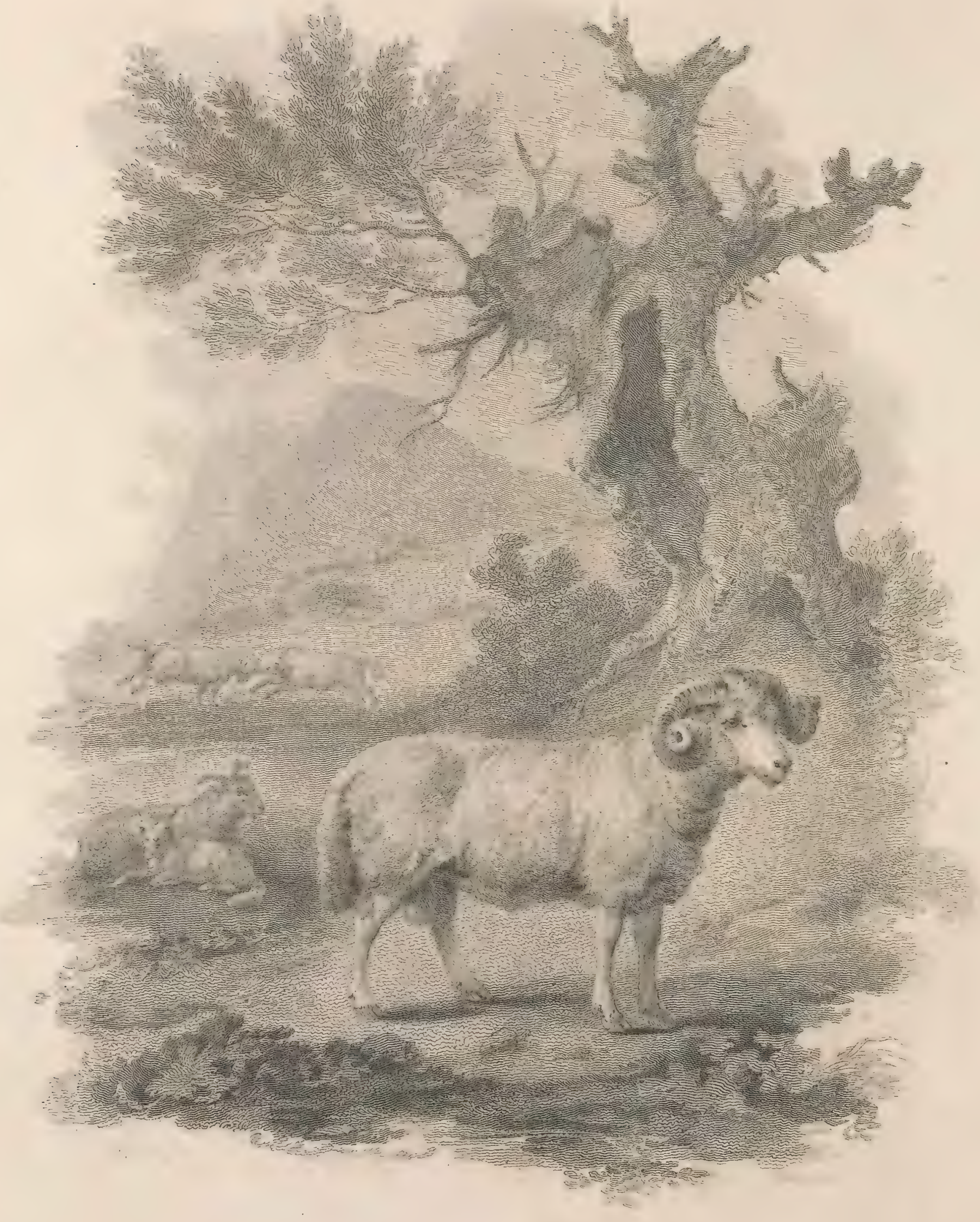
THE Zebu, or Indian Ox, varies much in reſpect to ſize; ſome are as large as the common Engliſh Ox; others as ſmall as the Alderney Cow. From the latter of theſe the annexed figure was drawn.

This animal differs from the European Ox in the ſituation of its horns, and in having a lump on the ſhoulders; which, in the larger variety, will ſometimes grow to the weight of forty or fifty pounds. This lump, or protuberance, is conſidered as a very delicate article of food, and, when well dreſſed, has much the taſte and appearance of udder. The horns of this variety are ſhort, and generally bend forwards rather than ſideways, whereas thoſe of the larger kind bend backwards.

The Zebu is capable of being tamed and rendered very docile and gentle; it is then uſed in India as a ſubſtitute for horſes, in travelling; and particularly in China and Chineſe Tartary. Its uſual pace is a ſoft trot, with which it will travel at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, for ſixty days together. They are guided by means of a cord paſſed through the cartilage of their noſtrils, which is faſtened to a longer cord, and uſed as a bridle. They are rode with a ſaddle, like horſes, and their motion is far from unpleaſant to the rider. The white ones are the moſt eſteemed for this purpoſe. They likewiſe uſe them to draw chariots and carts, which ſervice they perform in a very tractable and expeditious manner.

However widely the Zebu may appear to differ from the common Bull and Cow, it is certainly only a variety of the ſame ſpecies, as they breed together very kindly, and, in a few generations, the hump on the back entirely diſappears. The Cow is ſubject to a great many varieties, which have given riſe to a long liſt of names in the nomenclature of quadrupeds; ſuch as the Urus, the Biſon, the Bonaſus, the Hog Cow, the Siberian Cow, and many others, which are all of them mere varieties of the ſame animal. But however theſe animals ſeem to differ in their outward appearance, they perfectly agree in the internal conformation of their parts, which is the true criterion of the ſpecies, and keeps the animal diſtinct from all others.

This quadruped is found all over India, in Arabia Petræa, and moſt parts of Africa.



RAM

THE RAM.

Generic Characters.

Horns twiſted ſpirally, and pointing outwards.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Synonims.

Ovis Aries, *Linn. Syſt.* 97.
Far, *Faun. Suec.* No. 45. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 22.
Ovis, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 47. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 73.
Widder Schaaf, *Klein Quad.* 13.
Le Brebis, *de Buffon*, v. i. *tab.* 1. 2.

THE Ram is the male of that well-known and uſeful animal, the Sheep, of which the female is called Ewe; the young one, whether male or female, Lamb; and the male deprived, Wether: the Ram is alſo called Tup, in ſome parts of England. This animal is ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of its figure ſeems unneceſſary; it is, however, ſubject to numberleſs varieties, ariſing from croſs-breeding, food, and climate, the effect of which is more remarkable in this, than in any other animal.

The Sheep is certainly the moſt uſeful of the leſſer quadrupeds; and the bounty of the Creator has ſo tempered its conſtitution, as to enable it to exiſt, and even thrive, in almoſt every variety of climate, rendering moſt eſſential ſervices to mankind wherever it goes. Mild, innocent, and gentle in its nature, it ſeems conſcious of its defenceleſs ſtate, and looks to man for that protection, which it ſeeks in vain from its own ſpecies; yet, however timid it may be, the female follows the impulſe of nature, ſo evident in all its ſex, in the care and protection of its young, which it attempts to defend in time of danger, by ſtamping with its feet in a menacing manner, and puſhing with its horns. It muſt, however, be allowed that, notwithſtanding the apparent timidity of this animal, when under the immediate protection of man, it aſſumes a very different conduct on the extenſive, wild mountains, where numerous flocks range uncontrolled and unprotected by the ſhepherd, except at morning and evening. In ſuch ſituations, a Ram will boldly attack a ſingle Dog, and frequently proves victorious. But when the attack is more formidable, they unite in the common cauſe, and draw themſelves up in a body, the females and young, as being perfectly defenceleſs, occupying the centre, while the Rams, placing themſelves cloſe to each other, form a circle round them, and preſent a formidable battery of horns on all parts, which cannot be attacked without imminent danger to the aſſailant. Thus they wait with firmneſs the approach of the enemy, on whom the Rams dart with ſuch impetuoſity and force, as to lay him dead at their feet, unleſs he has the addreſs to ſave himſelf by flight. A Ram will ſometimes engage a Bull, and, from the ſuperior hardneſs of his ſkull, often comes off victorious. The Sheep delights in the ſociety of its own ſpecies, and ſeems fond of a tinkling noiſe, which induces the ſhepherds to hang a bell round the neck of the leader of the flock, thence called the Bell-Wether, or Weder, the ſound of which the others never fail to follow.

This animal is ſubject to many diſeaſes, the moſt dangerous of which, namely the rot, is chiefly occaſioned by its being kept in wet paſtures, and too commonly proves fatal. It is likewiſe ſubject to the dropſy, vertigo, jaundice, and worms in the liver(A); it is alſo tormented by ſeveral kinds of inſects, but chiefly by a ſpecies of oeſtrus, or gad-fly, which lays its eggs ſo high in the noſtrils, that the maggots, when hatched, make their way into the frontal ſinuſſes, and give the poor animal exquiſite torture. The French ſhepherds have a method of relieving this complaint, by trepanning the part, and taking out the maggots. This operation is likewiſe performed in ſome parts of England, though not with equal ſucceſs. The ſkin is much infeſted

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(A) Faſciola hepatica. *Linn. Syſt.* 648.

with a large acarus, or tick, which is eagerly ſought after by magpies and ſtarlings.

It has already been remarked, that the Sheep is the moſt valuable of the leſſer quadrupeds, of which the immenſe profits ariſing to this country from the different branches of the woollen manufacture, afford ſufficient proof. How it came to be ſo long neglected in England, is matter of juſt aſtoniſhment, as it does not appear to have been much encouraged till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſince which period it has thriven ſo much, that it is now generally allowed to be the ſtaple commodity of Britiſh commerce (A). But, beſides the wool, there is hardly any part of this creature that is not applied to the various neceſſities of man: the fleſh is a nutritious and wholeſome food, and never cloys the appetite; the milk produces butter and cheeſe in great abundance; the ſkin is uſed for making gloves, parchment, and the covers of books; and of the entrails, ſtrings are manufactured for muſical inſtruments, and to cover the handles of whips; the bones, calcined, are uſed by the refiners, and the dung is a rich article of manure in huſbandry (B).

The Sheep bred in Great Britain are by far ſuperior to thoſe produced in any other country; thoſe reared in Herefordſhire, Devonſhire, and Cotſwold Downs have the fineſt fleeces, and the Lincolnſhire and Warwickſhire breed are the largeſt, and exceed all others in the quantity and goodneſs of their wool. A lock, from one of Mr. Chaplin's Lincolnſhire breed, meaſured twenty three inches in length: the individual from which it was taken weighed thirty ſtone, ſeven pounds, reckoning eight pounds to the ſtone; and a Wether, of three years old, produced twenty-ſix pounds and three quarters of wool. Fifty guineas are commonly given for a Ram of the Lincolnſhire breed; and, at Mr. Chaplin's ſale, three Lambs were ſold as follows, one for 174l. one for 150l. and one for 126l. and many others came

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(A) "The annual value of wool ſhorn in England, is eſtimated at two millions ſterling, which produces, when manufactured, the prodigious ſum of ſix millions."

(B) Buffon ſays, that one hundred Sheep, properly folded, will in one ſummer fertilize eight acres of land for ſix years.

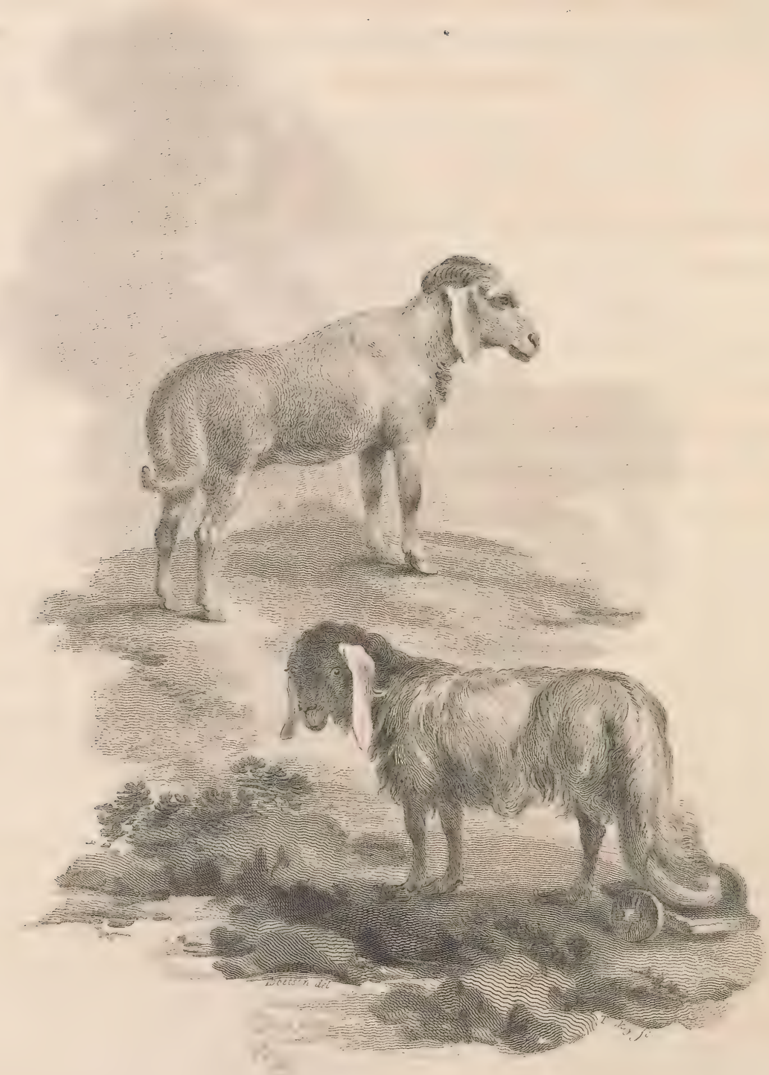
within a few pounds of the laſt price. The Ewes were ſold, in lots of five each, from thirty to twenty guineas, which laſt was the loweſt price per lot. The late Mr. Bakewell of Leiceſterſhire, had likewiſe taken infinite pains in improving the breed of Sheep, and thoſe, bred by him, are thought to be as valuable as the Lincolnſhire.

Like all other ruminating animals, Sheep have no upper cutting, or fore, teeth; but they have eight in the lower jaw: two of theſe are ſhed and replaced by new ones at the age of two years; four of them at the age of three years; and at four years old the mouth is full. There are, however, ſome breeds in England, called by the ſhepherds Leather-mouthed Cattle, which do not change their teeth at all, theſe are ſuppoſed to ſhew the marks of old age ſooner than the reſt.

The Ewe goes five months with young, and generally brings one Lamb at a time, though ſome bring two; and ſometimes, though very rarely, three and four: the firſt Lamb is reckoned of inferior value, and the third is always the beſt. It is remarkable that the Ewe can diſtinguiſh its own Lamb, and the Lamb its mother, even in the largeſt flocks; and, at the time of ſhearing, when the Ewes are ſhut up in a pen from the Lambs, and turned looſe one by one as they are ſhorn, it is pleaſing to ſee the meeting between the mother and her young one: the Ewe immediately bleats, to call her Lamb, which inſtantly obeys the well-known voice, and returning the bleat, comes ſkipping to its dam; but is ſtartled at firſt by her new appearance, and approaches her with diffidence, till ſhe has corrected the ſenſe of ſight by thoſe of ſmelling and hearing, when, laying aſide her fears, ſhe ſeizes the much-loved teat.

The Ram will live fifteen years, and the Ewe ten; but they ſeldom attain to that age.

In purchaſing Sheep, care ſhould be taken to buy them from a ſoil inferior to that for which they are deſtined. A good Sheep may be known by the largeneſs of its bones, and the length, oilineſs, and cloſe twiſt of the wool: ſuch ſheep always produce the fineſt fleeces, and fetch the beſt price at market.



Publiſhed by W. Darton J. Harvey and W. Belch, London, July 14th 1802.

AFRICAN SHEEP.
BROAD TAILED Dº

THE BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Hornleſs.

SYNONIMS.

OVIS ARABICA, *Caii Opuſc.* 72. *Geſner Quad. Icon.* 15.
BROAD-TAILED SHEEP, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 41.
OVIS LATICAUDA, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 74. *Linn. Syſt.* 97.
LE MOUTON DE BARBARIE, *de Buffon,* xi. 555, *tab.* xxxiii.

THE tail of this animal, which conſtitutes its greateſt peculiarity, is accounted a choice delicacy, and is uſually eaten with the lean of the mutton, its ſubſtance partaking equally of the nature of fat and marrow. It is ſaid to be twelve inches broad; of ſo great a length as to trail upon the ground; and ſo uncommonly heavy as to require the ſupport of a ſmall carriage, which the ſhepherds uſually provide, to keep it from galling.

This, however, is not the only particular in which the Broad-tailed Sheep excels, as its fleece is equally long, fine, and beautiful, with the boaſted wool of Caramania; and is actually purchaſed with avidity by the Cachemirian factors, who ſend it to Cachemir, where it is fabricated into ſhawls (A) of an exquiſite quality and ſuperior elegance.

(A) These articles of luxury were always supposed to have been made with goats' hair, till the public were undeceived by Mr. Bogle's instructive and entertaining account of Thibet, noticed in the Philosophical Transactions.

THE BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

Theſe animals ſeem to have been known to the ancients: ſome of whom have aſſerted that the tails were a cubit broad, and others that they meaſured a cubit in length.

A variety, called by Mr. Pennant the ſhort thick-tailed Sheep, abound in all the deſerts of Tartary, but the quantity of their fat is proportioned to the quality of their paſture; the fineſt being obſerved to inhabit ſuch places as produce vernal plants, or are impregnated with ſaline waters.

The ſubject of our Plate is commonly found in Syria, Barbary, and Ethiopia, where its tail is ſaid to grow to the weight of fifty pounds.

THE AFRICAN SHEEP.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Horns ſhort, ears pendant.

SYNONIMS.

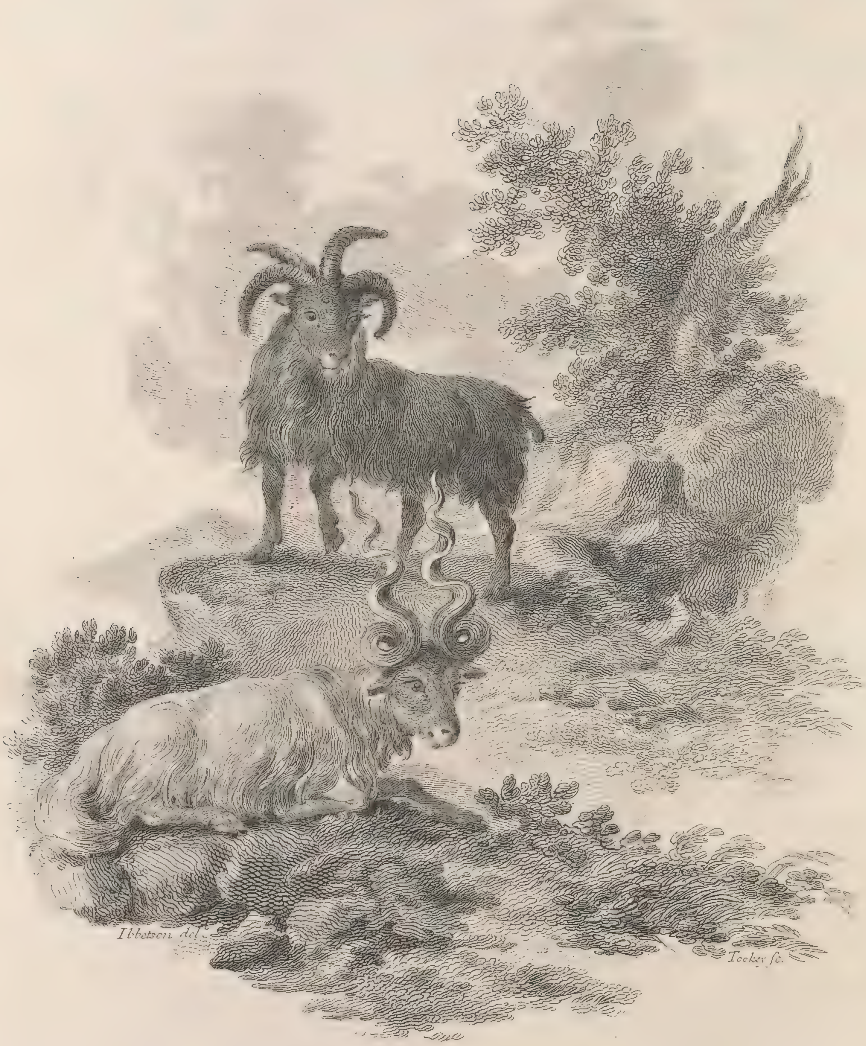
ARIES GUINEENSIS, *Margrave Braſil.* 134. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 75.
LA BREBIS DE GUINEE, *Briſſon Quad.* 51.
SHEEP OF SAHARA, *Shaw's Travels,* 241.
LE BELIER DES INDES, *de Buffon,* xi. 362. *tab.* xxxiv.
AFRICAN SHEEP, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 40.
OVIS GUINEENSIS, *Linn. Syſt.* 98. *Zimmerman,* 131.
CARNERO OR BELL WETHER, *Della Valle Trav.* 91.

THIS animal, known to the Portugueſe by the name of Cabritto, and ſuppoſed by Mr. Pennant to have been the Adimain, which Leo Africanus mentions as furniſhing the Lybians with milk and cheeſe, poſſeſſes none of thoſe attractive qualities, that produce an involuntary admiration in the breaſt of the ſpectator who contemplates either the flocks or individuals of other countries. Neither the formation of its body, the appearance of its coat, nor the quality of its fleſh, is worthy of attention: the firſt being meagre and ill proportioned; the ſecond conſiſting of rough hair, inſtead of the beautiful wool that uſually adorns the other varieties; and the latter proving equally deſtitute of flavour and nutrition.

The African Sheep is about the ſize of an Aſs, though its ſhape reſembles that of the Ram. Its horns are ſhort; its ears pendulous, and, like its body, covered with ſhort hair inſtead of wool; its legs are extremely long; and the under part of its neck is furniſhed with a ſort of dew-lap. It is ſaid to be uncommonly ſtrong and ſwift; and, though domeſticated, to approach near to a ſtate of nature.

Della Valle aſſerts, that he ſaw, at Goa, a Wether of this deſcription, ſaddled and bridled, which carried a boy of twelve years of age.

It is an inhabitant of Guinea, and is found in moſt of the tropical climates.



Ibbetson del.

Tookey sc.

Published by W. Darton J. Harvey & W. Belch London Decr. 23rd. 1803.

MANY HORNED SHEEP.

WALACHIAN D°.

THE MANY HORNED SHEEP.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns twiſted ſpirally, and pointing outwards.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

SYNONIM.

OVIS POLYCERATA, *Linn. Syſt.* 97. *De Buffon*, xi. *tab.* xxxi. *Suppl.* iii. p. 73.

THESE animals are commonly found in Iceland, Muſcovy, and other northern parts. They are ſimilar to thoſe of England in the form of their bodies, but vary materially in the number of their horns; having commonly four, and ſometimes eight, branching out from the forehead. Their fleeces are of a tolerable length, ſmooth, and of a ſubſtance between hair and wool; and beneath the external coat, which falls off at certain periods, is another covering that reſembles a fine ſoft fur. The quantity produced by each animal uſually weighs about four pounds.

Mr. Pennant has deſcribed an individual of this ſpecies as having two erect and two lateral horns; the fore part of its neck covered with yellowiſh hairs, that meaſured fourteen inches in length; and the other parts of its body covered with wool.

The ſame gentleman mentions an elegant ſpecies brought from Guinea, which was ſmall of ſtature, but beautifully limbed. Its hair was of the fineſt texture, and exhibited a ſilvery whiteneſs; that which ſhaded the neck was of a conſiderable length. Its noſe was partially marked with a gloſſy black, each knee and ham was prettily ſpotted, and the feet were completely black.

So evident was the effect of climate upon this animal, that in the month of November it began to aſſume a ſoft woolly coat. Its diſpoſition, for ſome time, was extremely gentle, but it afterwards contracted ſuch vicious habits as obliged its owner to ſend it to a mountain incloſure, where it died.

THE WALLACHIAN SHEEP.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns twiſted ſpirally, and pointing outwards.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

SYNONIMS.

OVIS STREPSICEROS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 75.

LA CHEVRE DE CRETE, *Briſſon Quad.* 48.

STREPSICHEROS OU MOUTON DE CRETE, *Geſner Quad.* 308.

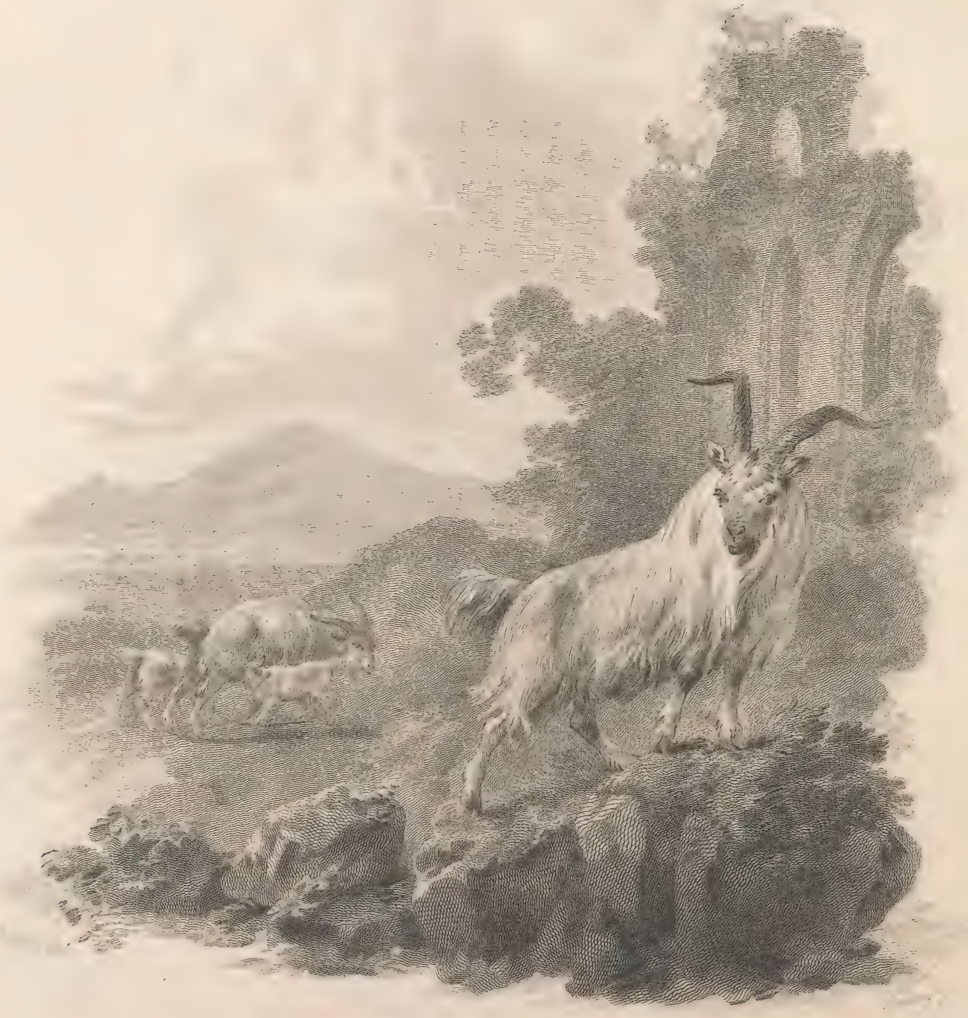
CRETAN SHEEP, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 38.

CORNIBUS RECTIS CARINATIS FLEXUOSO SPIRALIBUS. *Linn. Syſt.* 98.

THIS variety is ſaid to reſemble the common Sheep both in the ſize and formation of its body; but it is juſtly conſidered as a curious animal, by naturaliſts, on account of the long ſhaggy fleece with which it is clothed by nature, and the upright ſpiral horns that embelliſh its head.

It is an inhabitant of Wallachia, Mount Ida in Crete, and of ſeveral of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

This Animal is diſtinguiſhed in Auſtria by the name of Zackl, and is almoſt the only kind which the butchers of that country deal in. It is alſo ſaid to be the Strepſicheros of the ancients.



Publiſhed by W. Darton, J. Harvey & W. Belch London, July 1st 1796.

GOAT

THE GOAT.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns bending backward, almoſt cloſe at their baſe.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
The male in general bearded.

SYNONIMS.

CAPRA HIRCUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 94.
GET, *Faun. Suec.* No. 44.
SIEGEN BOCK, SIEGE, *Klein Quad.* 15.
GOAT, *Pennant's Brit. Zool.* I. 29.
LE BOUC, LA CHEVRE, *de Buffon*, v. 59. *tab.* viii.
Briſſon Quad. 38.

THE Goat may be conſidered as a kind of auxiliary ſpecies, well adapted by the beneficent Creator, to ſupply the abſence or imperfections of the Sheep, in ſuch climates and ſituations as are not congenial to the conſtitution and habits of that uſeful animal. In like manner, the Aſs is a ſubſtitute for the Horſe, and the Llama of the Peruvian mountains for the Camel. All theſe auxiliary ſpecies are, however, completely diſtinct, and ſeparated by a boundary which nature cannot exceed; they are all wilder and more hardy than their principals(A); they require leſs care, and are leſs ſubject to diſeaſe or accidents.

The ſprightly and active diſpoſition of the Goat ſeems well calculated to adorn and enliven the gloomy mountainous wilds of nature, and to give a pleaſing animation to thoſe awful and dreary ſcenes, which are inacceſſible

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(A) Buffon.

to almoſt every other quadruped. Delighted to browſe on ſhrubs and the tops of trees, which it reaches from the contiguous rocks, it finds, in theſe retired ſolitudes, an abundant ſupply of food, and perfect ſecurity from its enemies.

The feet of this animal are admirably well adapted to the rocky precipices, on which it loves to climb, being furniſhed with two hoofs, made hollow underneath, and ſharp at the edges, like the inſide of a ſpoon, whereby it is prevented from ſliding in theſe dangerous ſituations.

Although the Goat is well adapted for a ſavage life, being hardy, lively, active, and poſſeſſed of a great ſhare of animal inſtinct, it nevertheleſs attaches itſelf readily to man, appears ſenſible of his careſſes, and offers him, as it were, voluntarily, thoſe ſervices which it is capable of rendering him, and which are by no means inconſiderable, in the mountainous countries it inhabits. Its ſkin, which is ſoft, clean, and wholeſome, furniſhes a comfortable bed for the hardy inhabitants of thoſe ſolitudes; its milk not only ſerves them as a wholeſome and nouriſhing drink, but likewiſe yields them cheeſe and butter, to eat with their oat-cakes. Its fleſh, too, is excellent food; but this is a luxury in which they ſeldom indulge, as being too expenſive. The fleſh of the Kid is eſteemed a dainty even by epicures, and, when properly prepared, is little inferior to veniſon.

The Count de Buffon relates an anecdote, which proves, that this animal is naturally fond of the ſociety of man, even in uncultivated countries. "In 1698," ſays he, "an Engliſh veſſel having put into harbour at the iſland of Bonaviſta, two negroes went on board, and offered the captain as many Goats as he choſe to carry away; he expreſſed his ſurpriſe at this offer, when the negroes informed him there were only twelve perſons on the iſland, and that the Goats multiplied ſo faſt, as to become exceedingly troubleſome; for, inſtead of being hard to be caught, they followed them about with a degree of obſtinacy, like other domeſtic animals.

The Goat will leap from one precipice to another with the greateſt care, and moſt perfect ſecurity; and when two of them are yoked together, that they may not ſtray too far from home, they will, as it were by mutual conſent, take the moſt dangerous leaps together, and exert their efforts with ſuch perfect uniſon, that they generally accompliſh their purpoſe unhurt.

THE GOAT.

This uſeful animal requires little or no care, and is eaſily ſuſtained; it is therefore generally the property of the poor; it prefers browſing on heathy mountains and commons, or ſhrubby rocks and neglected wilds, to grazing in the moſt luxuriant paſtures; it is particularly fond of the tender bark of young trees, to which it often does great damage. It is not in the leaſt affected by wind or rain, nor does it endeavour to avoid either; it prefers heat to cold, which, when immoderate, often produces a fatal vertigo; it delights to baſk in the ſun, and will ſleep in the hotteſt ſituations: playful, capricious, and vagrant, it is with difficulty fed in flocks, as Sheep are, but prefers ſtraying from its companions, and ſelecting its own paſtures. The irregularity of its motions ſtrongly marks the inconſtancy of its diſpoſition; it advances, retires, jumps, runs, and ſtops, merely from caprice and natural vivacity.

The milk of the Goat is much recommended in conſumptive caſes, as a reſtorative and blunter of acrimony, and is often found to be highly beneficial. The mountainous parts of England, Scotland, and Wales are much reſorted to for the purpoſe of drinking it in perfection, and great advantage is frequently derived from the uſe of it. The taſte of Goat's milk is ſweet and pleaſant, and it acquires a peculiar flavour from the ſhrubs it feeds on, which to ſome is highly grateful; it is eaſier digeſted than Cow's milk, and is therefore well adapted to thoſe who have weak ſtomachs. The Goat is likewiſe ſerviceable to man in many more inſtances; its ſkin is uſed for ſeveral purpoſes; with it the knapſacks of ſoldiers are generally made, and, in the country, the peaſants make waiſtcoats and caps of it: wigs, and even cloth are made of its hair; its horns are uſed as handles for knives and other inſtruments; and its ſuet is highly eſteemed for making candles, which are ſuperior, for durability and whiteneſs, to thoſe made from any other tallow.

Both male and female have horns, except a very few individuals; and it is ſaid that thoſe which are white, and have no horns, always give the moſt milk, but that the black ones are the ſtrongeſt (A).

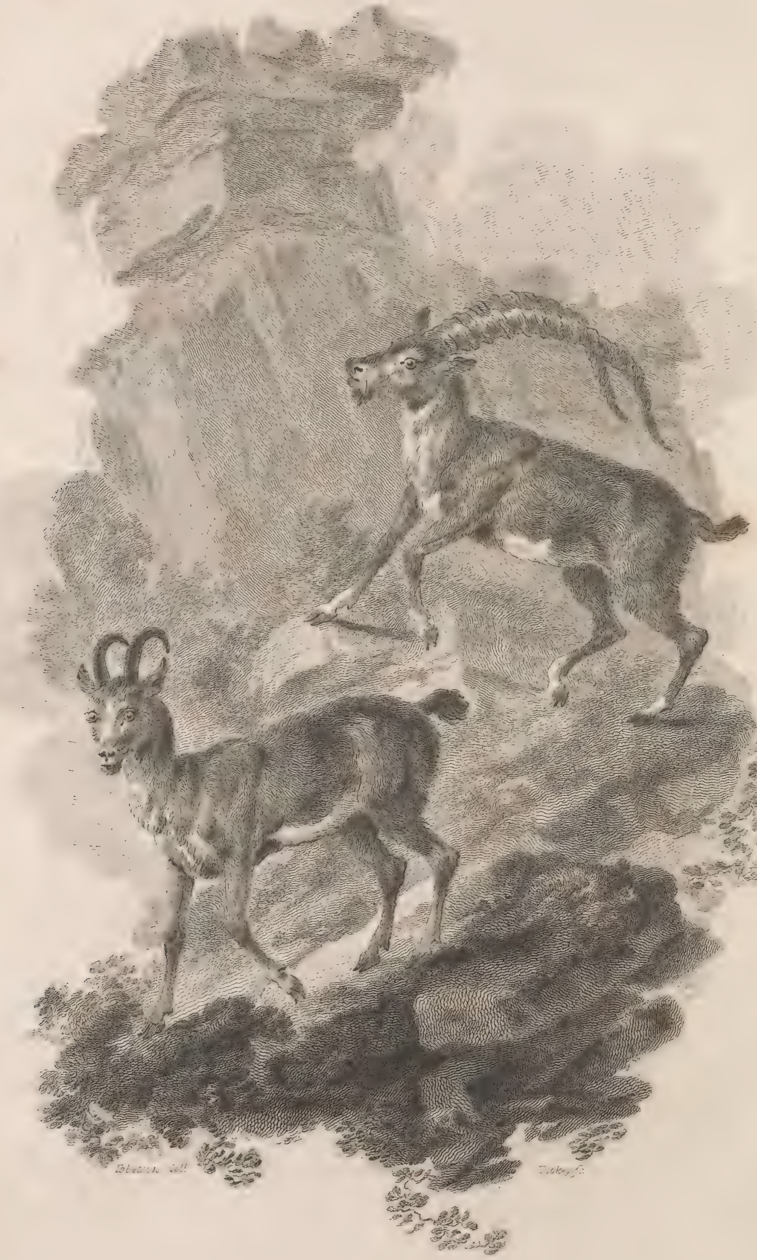
(A) Buffon.

THE GOAT.

The Goat is fattened in the ſame manner as the Sheep; but, in our climate, notwithſtanding every poſſible precaution, the fleſh is never ſo good or ſo ſweet as mutton. Between the tropics the caſe is different; there the mutton becomes lean and flabby, whereas the fleſh of the Goat rather improves, and is by ſome preferred to the mutton. Thus it appears that this animal ſeems well adapted to ſupply the neceſſities of man in both extremes, in almoſt every part of the world. In northern countries, where the paſture is barren and coarſe, the Goat finds a ſubſiſtence among the ſhrubs well ſuited to his nature; between the tropics, where the exceſſive heat cauſes other cattle to degenerate, the Goat is on the contrary nouriſhed by the genial warmth, and his fleſh improves accordingly.

The female goes five months with young, and produces from two to four at a birth. The Goat will breed with the Sheep, and the animal ſo produced will breed again, but no new race will reſult from the intermixture; which clearly proves that, although the Goat and Sheep greatly reſemble each other in many particulars, the ſpecies are, and ever will be, diſtinct.

The Goat is ſubject to great varieties, as to its ſize, horns, colour, and hair, which in ſome is very rough and ſhaggy, in others perfectly ſmooth, in ſome curled, in others long and ſtraight; theſe variations depend much on the country in which it is produced, and the food it meets with; it is an animal much diffuſed, and will breed freely in any country, except in thoſe which are very cold, as Canada, where they are obliged to preſerve a ſucceſſion by importation. It is remarked, that the ſize of the Goat decreaſes in proportion to the warmth of the climate in which it is bred, but that it becomes more prolific, and in very warm countries, has been known to bring forth even five young ones at a birth. It is libidinous even to a proverb, and the period of its life is frequently ſhortened by its ardor. The individual, repreſented in the plate, is the portrait of one bred on the mountains of Wales, and the ſcenery is the place of his nativity.



Publiſhed by W.Darton, J.Harvey & W.Belch, London. June 19:1801.

IBEX
&
CHAMOIS-GOAT.

THE IBEX.

Generic Characters.

Horns bent backwards, and almoſt cloſe at their baſe.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
The male bearded.

Synonims.

Ibex, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 53.
Le Bouquetin, *de Buffon,* xii. 136. *tab.* xiii. xiv. *Zimmerman,* 114.
Steinbock, *Kramer Auſtr.* 321. *Ridingere kleine Thiere,* No. 71.

THE Ibex is mentioned by Buffon as being the ſtock from whence the Common or Domeſtic Goat has deſcended. It greatly reſembles that animal in the formation of its body; but its knotty and incurvated horns are conſiderably larger, ſometimes growing to the length of three feet. The head of this quadruped is ſmall, that of the male adorned with a duſky beard; the eyes are large; the hair is rough; the top of the back marked with a black line. The legs are diverſified with black and white; the thighs and belly are of a delicate fawn colour; and the other parts of a deep brown, mingled with hoary.

The female is conſiderably ſmaller than the male: her horns ſeldom exceed eight inches in length, and have but few knobs on the upper ſurface.

Theſe animals are extremely wild, ſtrong, and agile; and ſometimes turn with ſuch fury upon the incautious huntſman, as to throw him headlong down the eminence, unleſs he has time to elude the danger, by proſtrating himſelf on the earth till they have paſſed over him.

THE IBEX.

Some authors have aſſerted, that if the Ibex is cloſely purſued, and cannot poſſibly eſcape by any other method, it will precipitate itſelf from the brow of the mountain, and light upon its horns (A) in ſuch a manner as generally ſecures its body from injury: or that it will otherwiſe ſuſpend itſelf from ſome projecting tree, over a precipice, and there remain till the enemy has paſſed by, or abandoned his fruitleſs efforts. From theſe circumſtances it muſt be ſufficiently obvious, that it is difficult to be ſhot, and that the chace of it is peculiarly dangerous.

During the ſeaſon of love, the braying of the males re-echoes through the excavations of the rocks with a horrible noiſe. At the time of parturition, the females retire to the ſide of ſome neighbouring rill, and there bring forth their young. They have ſeldom more than one Kid at a time, and the length of their lives is ſaid to be inconſiderable.

In the moſt ſevere part of winter, they deſcend a little, in queſt of paſturage. Their blood was formerly accounted uſeful in pleuriſies, and their fleſh is eſteemed excellent.

They inhabit the Pyrenean and Carpathian mountains; the moſt elevated piers of the Sierra de Ronda, in the province of Granada; the Griſons country; and the higheſt points of the Rhœtian Alps. They are likewiſe found on the mountainous chain which ſtretches between eaſtern Tartary and Siberia; the tract beyond the Lena; the province of Hedojæs, in Arabia; and the lofty hills of Crete, where they are ſaid to cure the wounds of arrows by browſing on the herb dittany.

(A) This assertion seems to be justified by the frequent and well-known circumstance of the Ibex being found with only one horn, the other being broken by a fall.

THE CHAMOIS GOAT.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns ſlender, erect, and hooked.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Hoofs ſhort and much divided.

SYNONIMS.

RUPICAPRA, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 15. *Geſner Quad.* 290. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 78. *Scheuchzer. It. Alp.* i. 155. &c.
CAPRA RUPICAPRA. C. CORNIBUS ERECTIS UNCINATIS, *Linn. Syſt.* 95.
CHAMOIS OU YSARD, *Belon Obſ.* 54.
YSARUS OU SARRIS, *Gaſton de Foix*, 99. *Briſſon Quad.* 41. *de Buffon*, xii. 136. *tab.* xvi.
GEMSE, *Klein Quad.* 18. *Ridinger Kleine Thiere*, No. 72.
ANTILOPE RUPICAPRA, *Pallas Miſcel.* 4. *Spicil.* xii. 12.

TRAVELLERS, who have beheld the ſublime and picturesque ſcenery of Dauphiné, Swiſſerland, Italy, Greece, Crete, the Sierra de Ronda, the Pyrenean mountains, and thoſe of Taurus and Caucaſus, have generally ſpoken of the Chamois Goat with that peculiar warmth of expreſſion which reſults from the contemplation of ſome pleaſing and favourite object. It may, indeed, be naturally ſuppoſed that, while the eye wanders over a fine extent of mountainous country, or reſts in aſtoniſhment on the declivity of ſome lofty eminence, the ſight of this beautiful quadruped, bounding over the misſhapen rocks, paſſing through the trees with incredible ſwiftneſs, or haſtening to quench its thirſt at the cryſtal ſtreamlet, muſt inſpire the ſuſceptible heart with delight and admiration.

THE CHAMOIS GOAT.

The Chamois is of the ſize of the tame Goat, to which it approximates in ſeveral particulars. Its head is embelliſhed with two ſlender, black horns, riſing from the centre of the forehead, to the height of ſix inches; but inſtead of reclining backwards, like thoſe of other animals, they ſtand forward, being only recurved at their extremities, which are remarkably acute. The poſition of the ears is extremely graceful. Excluſive of two black ſtripes, that deſcend from the horns to the ſides of the face, the colour of the head is a yellowiſh white; the body of a brown, or duſky red; and the belly tinged with yellow: the length of the tail is inconſiderable, and its colour ſable on the under ſurface; the hoofs are ſhort and goat-like, and the upper lip is a little divided. A variety, probably that of ſex, has been obſerved, in which the cheeks and chin are of a duſky hue, and the forehead white. This quadruped is univerſally admired for the roundneſs, vivacity, and penetration of its eye; and its ſcent and hearing are ſo exquiſitely fine, that it will diſcover a man at the diſtance of half a league, provided the wind blows in a favourable direction.

The Chamois ſelects the moſt tender buds, delicate flowers, and aromatic herbs for its food; particularly the genipay and carline thiſtle, which, being the hotteſt productions of the Alps, are well adapted to the warmth of its conſtitution; yet it is ſo greatly incommoded by the beams of the ſun, that it is only to be ſeen at paſture previouſly to the riſing of that luminary, or in the cool of the evening. During the ſummer it frequents the excavated rocks that are lined with eternal ſnows, or the tall foreſts which crown the northern ſides of the rugged mountains. In the depth of winter it ſeeks a retreat, from the falls of the avalanches, in the lower thickets, or caverns, where it ſubſiſts on ſuch ſlender twigs of trees, roots, or tender buſhes, as it can find beneath the ſurface of the ſnow. When it feeds upon ſucculent herbage, it drinks but ſparingly, and ruminates at intervals like the common Goat.

Each herd is ſaid to have a leader, who commonly takes his ſtation on ſome commanding ſpot, while his followers are at food, and faithfully performs the duty of a ſentinel. If he either hears or ſmells any thing approaching, which he cannot immediately ſee, he whiſtles or hiſſes with ſuch force, that the neighbouring rocks reverberate the ſound, and the Goats are warned to ſeek their ſafety in inſtant flight. He then ſtops for a moment, in order to look around him, and afterwards reſumes his friendly intimation, ſtriking the ground with his feet, and leaping impatiently from one eminence to another, till the confirmation of his fears induces him to elude purſuit by an exertion of his natural ſpeed.

The whiſtling or hiſſing, here alluded to, is purely naſal, and is in reality no other than a ſtrong breath exhaled, with great violence, through a ſmall aperture. It is uſed excluſively as a ſignal of danger, the voice of the Chamois at all other times being confined to a gentle bleating.

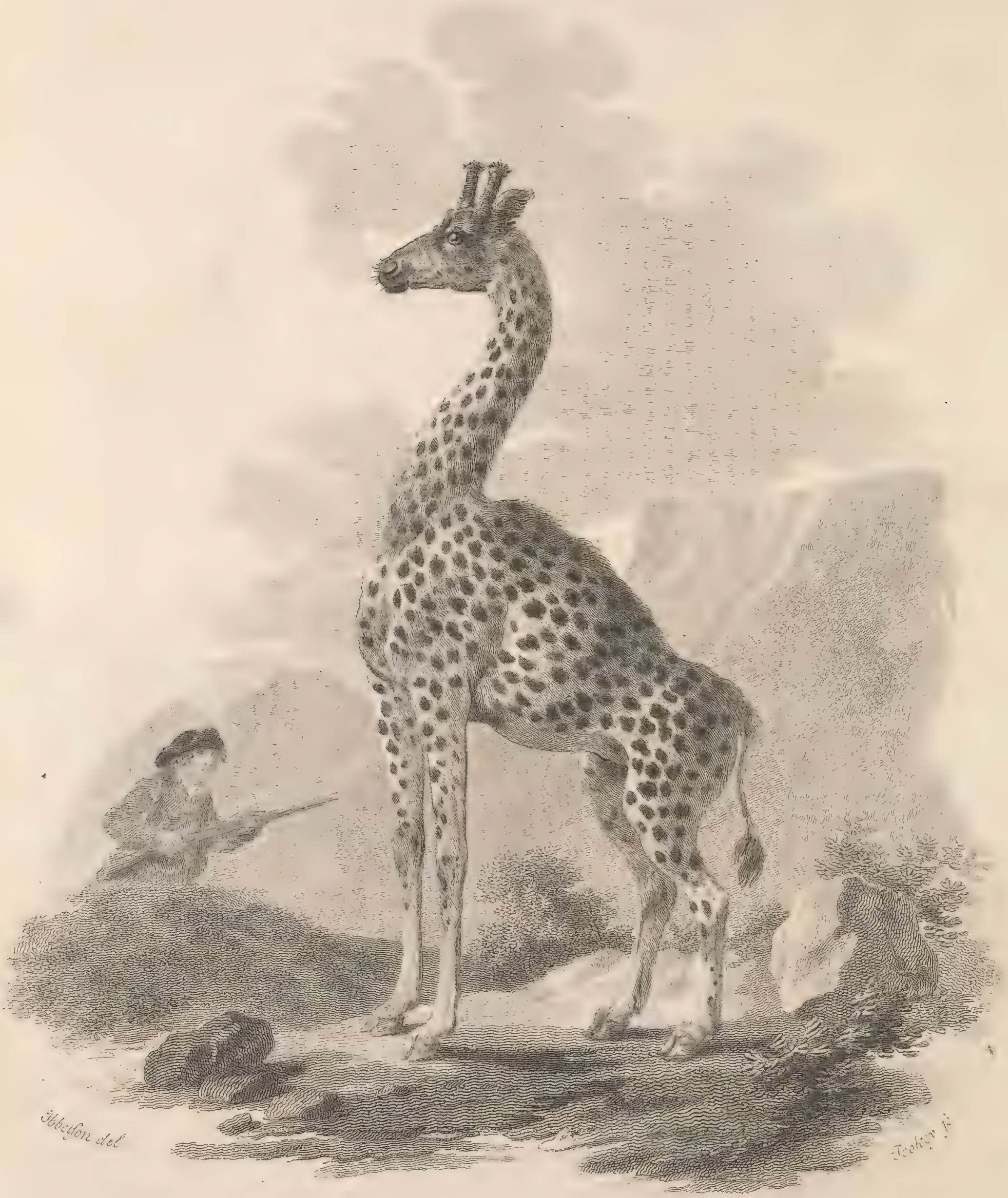
Theſe animals, whoſe agility and vivacity are equally intereſting, are of a ſocial diſpoſition, and generally appear in little parties of from three to twenty, though probably ſixty or a hundred individuals occupy the declivity of the ſame mountain.

The large males uſually feed at a diſtance from the others, except in the months of October and November, when they join the females, and beat away the young. Their ardour is then exceſſive, and they bleat frequently, as they traverſe their native rocks with aſtoniſhing rapidity. The ſeaſon of parturition is in March and April, when the females bring forth one, and occaſionally two at a time. The young ones remain with their dams for about five months, and, if not deſtroyed by the voracity of the wolves, or the ſtratagems of the hunters, they will live to the age of twenty or even thirty years. Their blood is ſaid to poſſeſs ſome medicinal virtues, like that of the wild Goat, and is conſequently an object of importance to the hunters. The horns are uſed for the heads of canes. Thoſe of the females are ſmaller and leſs hooked than the others. The ſkins, when dreſſed, are nervous, ſtrong, and ſupple, and were formerly uſed for gloves, veſts, and other articles of raiment; but, ſince the art of tanning has arrived to ſo great perfection, the leather denominated *ſhammoy* is alſo made from the ſkins of the domeſtic Goat, the Deer, and the Sheep. The fleſh of the Chamois is accounted excellent, and one of theſe animals will ſometimes yield from ten to twelve pounds of ſuet, of a ſuperior quality to that of the common Goat.

They climb and deſcend ſuch parts of the ſcabrous hills as are perfectly inacceſſible to men, and even to dogs, with great facility, always purſuing their courſe in an oblique direction. When deſcending, they throw themſelves acroſs a rock, of twenty or thirty feet in height, without having any intermediate ſupport; they ſtrike, however, twice or thrice with their hoofs, in their deſcent, till they reach a proper reſting place. The ſtrength and elaſticity of their tendons is ſuch that, when ſeen at a diſtance, bounding from one precipice to another, a ſpectator might be almoſt inclined to imagine that nature had ſupplied them with wings, rather than with ſuch limbs as are common to quadrupeds. Their legs are remarkably long and pliant, and the hinder ones are crooked, a formation which favours their ſpringing to ſuch great diſtances, and tends to break their fall, when they precipitate themſelves from the heights of the mountains.

The chace of the Chamois is replete with difficulty and danger: it is generally performed in winter, and the moſt common method is, to ſhoot them with rifle-barrelled guns, from behind ſome large maſs of ſtone, or the clefts of the hills. Some, however, deem themſelves more prudent in ſtationing proper perſons at all the outlets of a glade or valley, and ſending in others to rouſe the game. Dogs are entirely uſeleſs in this chace, as they would merely alarm without overtaking, and would either provoke the objects of purſuit to turn upon the hunters, and throw them down the precipice, or to fly off to the diſtance of ſeveral leagues.

A hairy ſubſtance, covered with a hard cruſt, of an oblong form, has been frequently found in the ſtomachs of theſe animals. Their ordinary ſtations are leſs elevated than thoſe of the Ibex, but they are commonly ſeen in greater numbers.


Ibbetson del
Tookey f.

Publiſhed by W. Darton, J. Harvey & W. Belch, London July 1st 1796.

GIRAFFE OR CAMELOPARD

THE GIRAFFE.

Generic Characters.

Horns ſhort, upright, truncated.
The neck and ſhoulders of an extraordinary length.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, the two outermoſt bilobated.
No cutting teeth in the upper jaw.

Synonims.

Cervus Camelopardalis, *Linn. Syſt.* 92.
Tragus Giraffa, *Klein Quad.* 22.
Camelopardalis, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 18.
Camelopard, *Pennant Synn. Quad.* 12.
La Giraffe, que les Arabes noment Zurnapa, *Belon Obs.* 118. *Geſner Quad.* 160. *de Buffon,* xiii. 1.

THIS moſt extraordinary creature is ſo very different in its make from any other known quadruped, that it would be difficult to form an adequate idea of it, without ſeeing either the animal or its portrait; the unuſual length of its neck and fore legs gives it a moſt ſingular appearance. The head is about two feet long, and ſomewhat reſembles that of a Stag; it is adorned by two ſubſtances, which have the appearance of horns, though in fact the animal never uſes them as ſuch, they being only two prominences perpendicular and parallel to each other, ariſing from the ſkull between the ears, and extending to the height of eight or ten inches: theſe prominences are covered all over with ſhort hair, and appear as if cut off at the top, being terminated by a convexity ſeveral lines wide, adorned with a rim of ſtraight, briſtly hair.

There is beſides a tubercle on the forehead, about two inches high, which reſembles a third horn ſprouting out. The ears are ſharp and pointed; the upper lip is longer and thicker than the under, and both of them are covered with ſtiff hairs; the eyes are large and beautiful. It has eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, but none in the upper; and ſix grinders on each ſide, both above and below. The tongue is pointed and rough; the neck ſlender and elegant; it is above five feet long, and adorned on the upper ſide with a ſhort mane, of a reddiſh brown colour. The ſhoulders are of an extraordinary length, which makes the fore legs appear much longer than the hind ones, though, in fact, they are not really ſo. In conſequence of this ſingular conformation, the creature is a foot and a half higher at the ſhoulders than at the rump, ſo that the back appears ſloped like the roof of a houſe. This animal is from fourteen to fifteen feet high, from the crown of the head to the ſoles of the fore feet. From the top of the ſhoulder to the ſole of the fore foot it meaſures ten feet; whereas from the rump to the bottom of the hind foot it is only eight feet two inches high. This difference ariſes partly from the length of the ſhoulder-blades, and partly from a ſharp proceſs of the firſt vertebra of the back, which projects more than a foot beyond the reſt (A). The tail is nearly three feet long, ſlender, and adorned at the end by a bunch of hairs two feet in length. The hoofs are divided into two, like the Ox; but it has no ſmall hoofs at the fetlock joint.

The colour of the Giraffe is a dirty white, with large ſpots diſperſed all over, pretty cloſe to each other, of a reddiſh yellow colour; theſe ſpots are of a lighter colour in the younger animals, and become darker as the creature grows older.

This animal is of a mild and timid diſpoſition; when purſued, it will trot ſo faſt, that even a good Horſe finds it difficult to keep up with it; it will likewiſe pace and gallop. As often as it lifts up its fore feet, it throws its neck back; though, at other times, it holds its head and neck erect, except when grazing. When it leaps, it lifts up firſt its fore legs, and then

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(A) Sparrman.

the hinder ones, ſimilar to a Horſe whoſe fore legs are tied together. Although it runs badly, it will continue running for a long time without ſtopping. It has been ſuppoſed that it poſſeſſes neither ſtrength nor means to defend itſelf; but Mr. Vaillant ſays, "he knows, paſt all doubt, that, by its kick, it wearies, diſcourages, and diſtances the Lion."

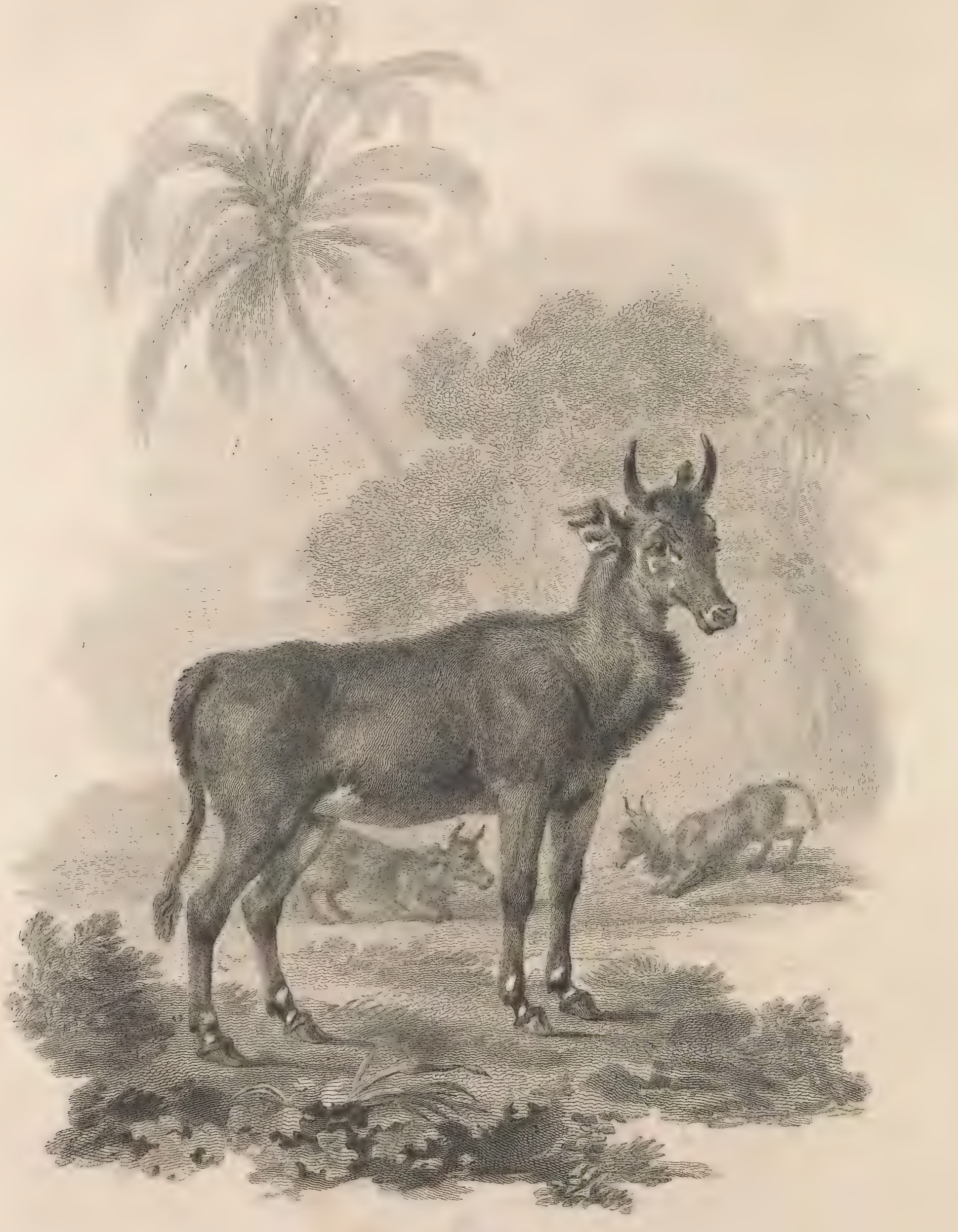
The Giraffe feeds on the leaves of trees, particularly on a ſpecies of Mimoſa, which is common in the parts it frequents. The extraordinary length of its neck and legs are admirably well adapted to reach the tender ſhoots which grow on the upper parts of the trees, and it can even add to its ordinary height, by bringing its fore and hind legs nearer together. Graſs is likewiſe a part of its food, to reach which it is obliged to extend the fore legs, on each ſide; and it ſometimes bends one knee as Horſes do when grazing. It frequently lies down to ſleep or chew the cud, which occaſions calloſities on the breaſt and knees. It is difficult to diſtinguiſh this creature at any diſtance, the extraordinary length of the neck, joined to ſo ſhort a body, giving the animal the appearance of a decayed tree, to which the colour does not a little contribute.

The fleſh of the young ones is ſaid to be good eating, but it is often ſtrongly flavoured by the Mimoſa on which it feeds. The Hottentots think the marrow a great delicacy, and hunt the creature chiefly for the ſake of it. They uſe the ſkin to make veſſels, for holding water and other liquids.

The Giraffe appears to have been known early to the Romans, as its figure is among the eaſtern animals which are on the celebrated Prænestine Pavement, made by the direction of Sylla; it is there repreſented both grazing and browſing in its natural attitudes, which is a clear proof that they had ſeen the animal alive; it was likewiſe exhibited at Rome by the popular Cæſar among other animals at the Circæan games(A).

This animal inhabits the vaſt foreſts of Æthiopia, and the interior parts of Africa which have been undiſturbed by the reſidence of man.

(A) Pennant Hiſt. Quad. Vol. I. p. 67.



Ibbetson del. *Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Belch, London. Septr 1 1798.* *Tookey sc.*

NYLGHAU.

THE WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE.

Generic Characters.

Horns annulated, or twiſted.
Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.
The body and limbs light, and elegantly formed.

Synonim.

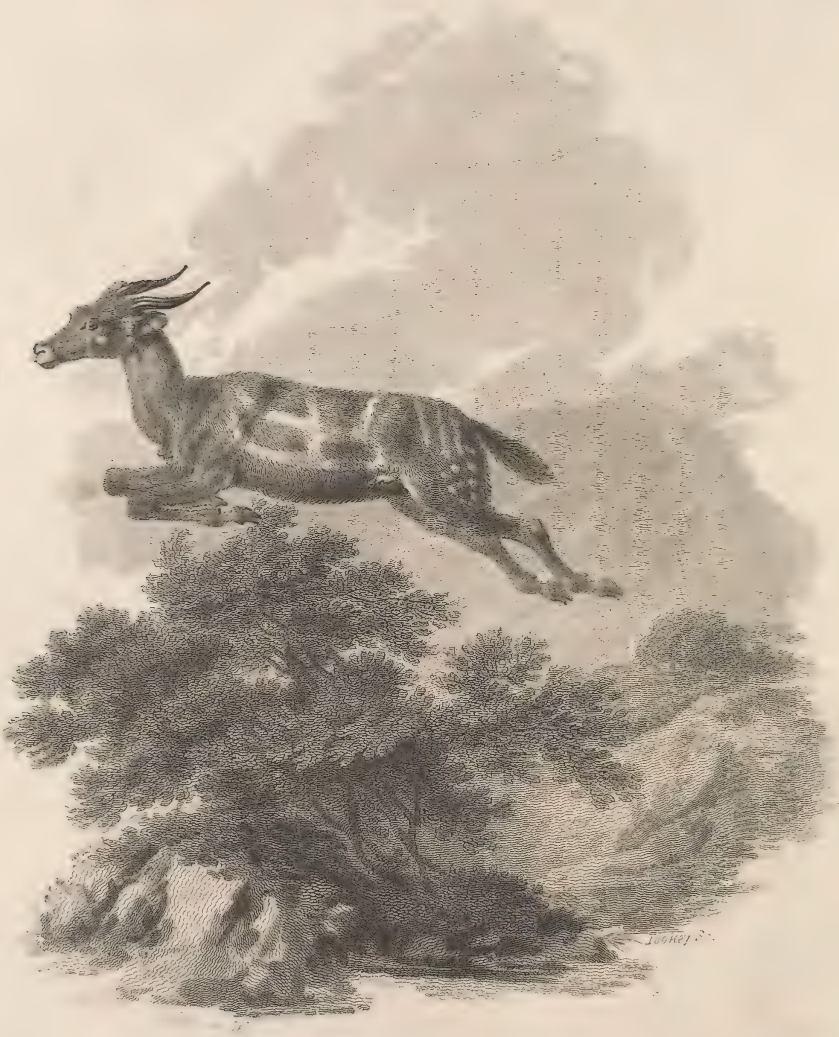
Nyl Ghaw, *Bernier.*

THIS beautiful animal has not been known in Europe more than thirty years. Since that period, it has been frequently imported from India, particularly in the year 1767, when ſeveral of them were brought into this country; and, notwithſtanding the great difference of climate, they bred, and continued to breed for ſome years; whence it is probable that, with a little care, this animal might be naturalized, and would be an elegant ornament to the parks of the nobility and gentry, as well as an additional article of luxury to their tables, its fleſh having an exquiſite flavour; and it might poſſibly be tamed ſo as to become highly uſeful for many purpoſes, on account of its extraordinary ſpeed and conſiderable ſtrength.

The head of the White-footed Antelope is adorned with two horns, which bend a little forwards; they are about ſeven inches in length, and ſix in circumference at the baſe, from whence they gradually taper, till they end in a point. The ears are ſeven inches long, broad at the extremities, and beautifully marked, on the inſide, with two black bands on a white ground; the neck is adorned with a black mane, which extends to half the length of the back; a tuft of long, black hair grows likewiſe out of the fore part of the neck; above which is a large white ſpot, and another of the ſame colour on the cheſt, which extends between the fore legs; each fore foot is prettily marked with one white ſpot, and each hind foot with two: the tail is long, and tufted at the extremity with black hairs. The general colour of the animal is a dark grey. Its height, to the top of the ſhoulders, is about four feet. The foregoing deſcription refers to the male, which is the animal repreſented in the engraving. The female differs in a few particulars. Her general colour is a pale brown; ſhe has no horns, and each foot is adorned with three tranverſe bands of black and two of white, placed alternately; ſhe generally produces one young one at a birth, and ſometimes two; ſhe has four nipples, and is ſuppoſed to go nine months with young.

The late Sir Aſhton Lever had one of theſe animals alive at Leiceſter Houſe, where we have often ſeen it. It was gentle, appeared perfectly harmleſs, was fond of being careſſed, and always licked the hand by which it was either ſtroked or fed. Its ſenſe of ſmelling appeared to be exquiſite, as it always applied to it for information, when any new object preſented itſelf, particularly when either food or drink was offered to it. The males, however, are very vicious during the rutting ſeaſon, and will then attack and fight each other with the greateſt ferocity. Their manner of fighting is ſingular; they begin the attack at ſome diſtance from each other, by dropping on their knees, in which poſture they ſhuffle on, till they have approached within a few yards, when, ſuddenly making a ſpring, they dart againſt each other with conſiderable force. Nor are their attacks during that period confined to thoſe of their own ſpecies; for a labouring man happening to go up to the outſide of an incloſure which contained one of theſe animals, without knowing he was near it, as ſoon as he approached it, the creature darted violently againſt the wood work, which he ſhattered in pieces, and broke off one of his own horns cloſe to the root, which probably coſt him his life, as he did not long ſurvive the event (A).

(A) Bernier.



Publiſhed by W.Darton. J.Harvey. & W.Belch. London. Jany 16th 1800.

HARNESSED ANTELOPE.

THE HARNESSED ANTELOPE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns annulated or twiſted.

Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Body and limbs of a light and elegant form.

SYNONIMS.

ANTELOPE SCRIPTA, *Pallas Miſcell. Zool.* 8. *Spicil.* 15.

HARNESSED ANTELOPE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 27.

LE GUIB, *de Buffon,* xii. 327. *tab.* xl.

BONTI-BOK, *Sparrman's Voy.*

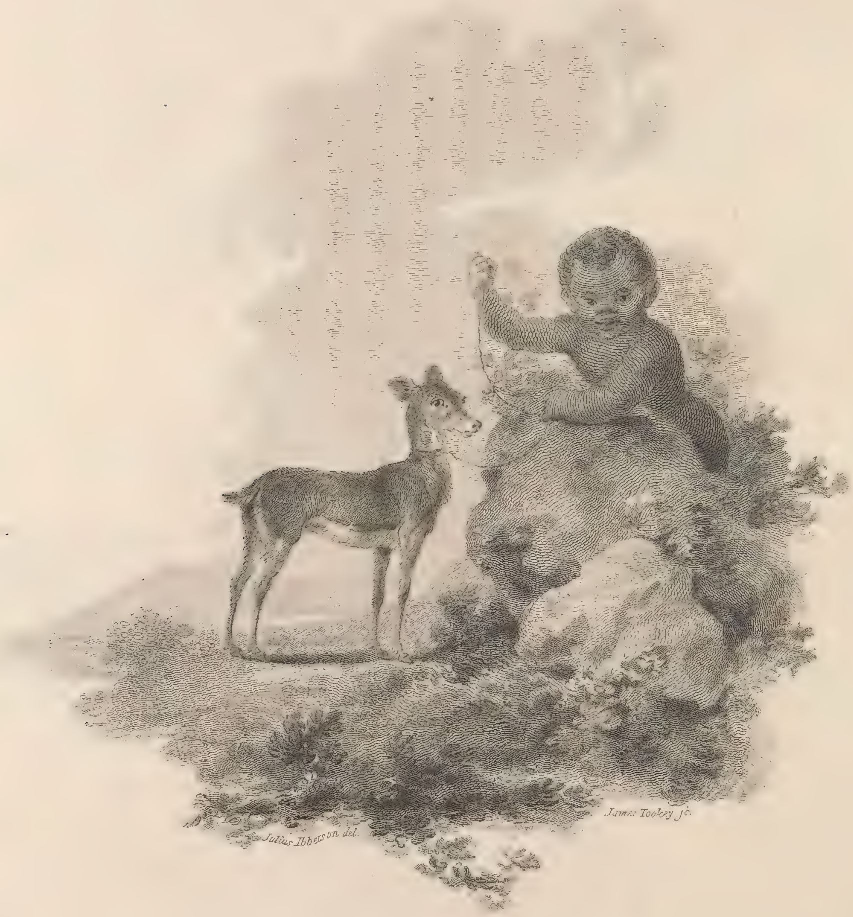
THE Antelope ſeems to form the connecting link, in the great chain of nature, between the Goat and the Deer: like the former, their horns are hollow, and they never ſhed them; while, on the other hand, they reſemble the Deer in the elegance of their form and their extraordinary ſpeed, in which they far ſurpaſs any other quadruped. They ſoon diſtance the Greyhound; and the Hunting Leopard, which is trained to catch them in India, cannot approach them, except by crawling, imperceptibly, through the thick graſs, on its belly, till it has attained the proper diſtance, from which it ſprings on its pray with unerring aim, and ſoon ſubdues it. The ſeveral ſpecies of them differ greatly from each other in their general form, as well as in the ſtructure of their horns; thoſe which inhabit the continent of Africa are, in general, more elegant in their form, and their horns are annulated; whereas thoſe found in Africa, and, particularly, in the country about the Cape of Good Hope, ſo much reſemble the Goat, that they are called, by the inhabitants, the Wood Goat, the Blue Goat, the Striped Goat,

&c. though the horns of even theſe ſufficiently diſtinguiſh them from the Goat, by being twiſted ſpirally, and the horns of all the ſpecies are furniſhed with longitudinal grooves, which extend their whole length.

The immenſe plains and foreſts of Africa abound with numerous herds of theſe animals, which, by their playful activity, abundantly enliven thoſe dreary ſcenes, and afford an ample ſupply of food to their fierce inhabitants, the Lion, Leopard, Panther, &c. They are ſometimes found in flocks, conſiſting of from one to two thouſand, though ſome ſpecies are met with in companies of only five or ſix individuals.

The Harneſſed Antelope, though its figure is not ſo elegant as ſome others, is nevertheleſs equal, if not ſuperior to moſt, in conſequence of the elegance and beauty diſplayed in the arrangement of the ſtripes with which it is adorned. The general colour of this animal is a deep tawny, and the belly is brown, though in moſt other ſpecies that part is white. The horns are ſtraight, pointing backwards; they are nine inches long, ſlightly twiſted, and marked with two ſpiral ribs: the ears are broad: beneath each eye, on the lower jaw, is a white ſpot. The back, ſides, and rump are elegantly marked with white lines, ſo diſpoſed, as to give the animal the appearance of being harneſſed: two of theſe lines extend, from the ſhoulders along the ſides to the haunches, at ſuch a diſtance as to divide the ſide into three nearly equal parts; theſe are croſſed by two others, which extend from the back towards the belly, but do not reach lower down than the undermoſt of the horizontal ſtripes. On the rump are three white lines, pointing downwards, half the length of the flanks. The thighs are ſpotted with white.

Large herds of this ſpecies are frequently found in the plains and woods of Senegal.


Julius Ibbetson del.
James Tookey ſc.

Publiſhed by W. Darton J. Harvey & W. Belch, London, Oct.r 14th 1800.

CHEVROTAIN.

THE CHEVROTIN,

OR *LITTLE GUINEA DEER.*

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns annulated or twiſted.
Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.
Body and limbs of a light and elegant form.

SYNONIMS.

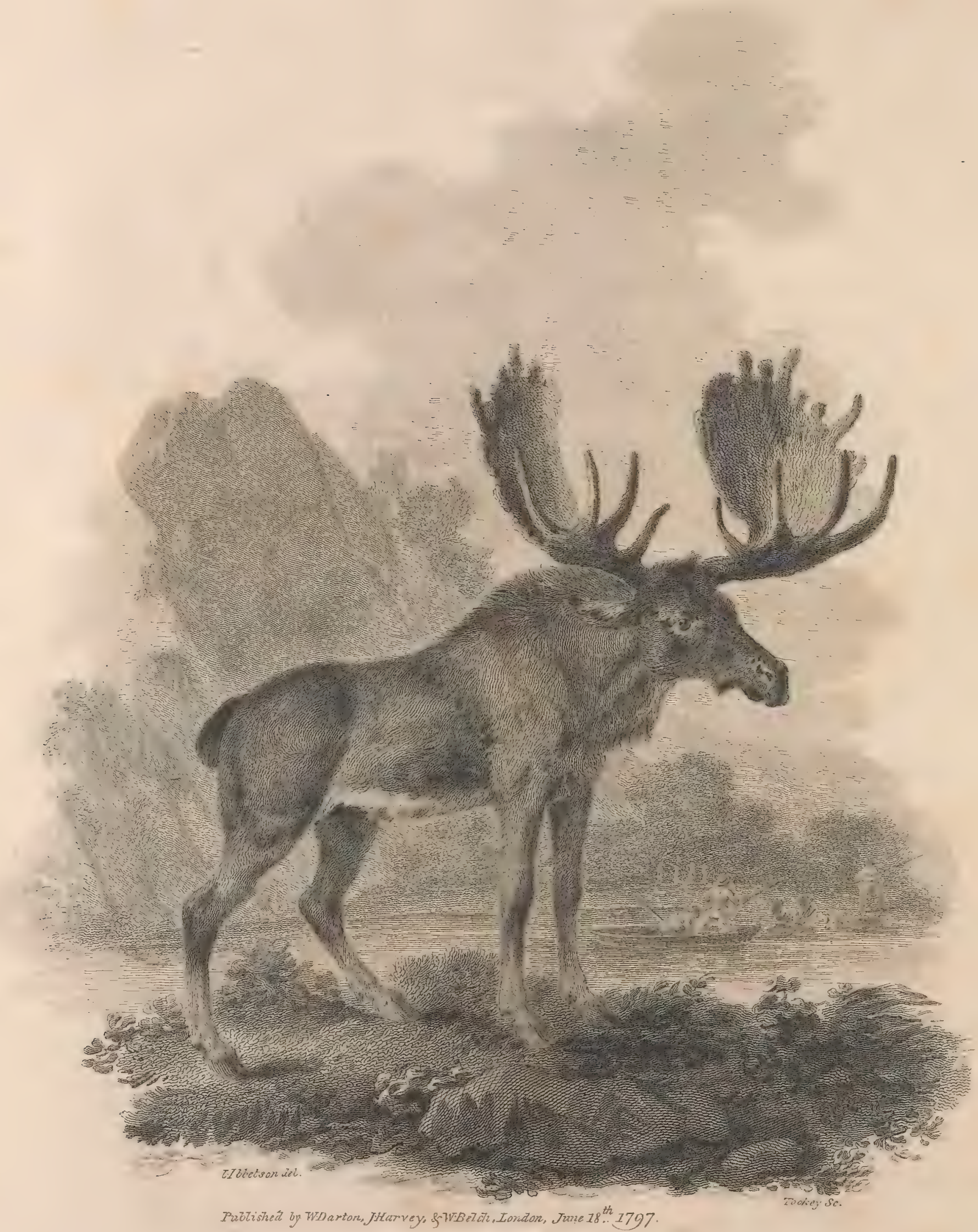
CERVULA PARVULA AFRICANA, *Seb. Muſ.* i. 70. *tab.* xliii.
LE CHEVROTAIN DE GUINEA, *de Buffon*, xii. 315. *tab.* xliii.
PETITE BICHE, *des Marchais*, i. 312.
KING OF THE HARTS, *Boſman's Voy.* 236.
ROYAL ANTELOPE, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 28.

AS the Chevrotin is the leaſt of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, ſo it is decidedly the moſt beautiful and elegant. Its height is not more than nine inches, and it is about twelve inches in length, from the point of the noſe to the inſertion of the tail. The legs are ſo delicate, that the ſmalleſt part of them does not exceed the ſtem of a tobacco pipe in thickneſs: they run exceedingly ſwift, and poſſeſs ſo much activity, that they can ſpring over a wall twelve feet high, which is more than ſixteen times their own height, and is perhaps the moſt aſtoniſhing inſtance of agility found in any quadruped. The head of the male is adorned with two horns, not quite two inches long, which are ſhining, and as black as jet. The females are without horns. The ears are broad. The colour of the hair is a reddiſh brown.

THE CHEVROTIN.

Theſe beautiful and elegant little animals are found, in great abundance, in Guinea, and, though they are amazingly ſwift, in proportion to their ſize, the negroes often take them, by knocking them down with ſticks. They are very eaſily tamed, and ſoon become familiar and entertaining; but their conſtitution is ſo very delicate, that they cannot exiſt in any climate, except the hotteſt, and always fall a ſacrifice to the rigour of our climate, whenever they are brought over.

Naturaliſts notice two varieties, or rather, perhaps, diſtinct ſpecies, of this animal; giving, to that juſt deſcribed, the appellation of, the Chevrotin of Guinea; and to the other, which is found in the Eaſt Indies, and particularly in the iſlands of Java and Ceylon, the name of the Chevrotin of the Indies. But it is to be obſerved, that the latter is deſcribed as being of a beautiful yellow colour, with a white neck and belly, and as having two canine teeth, or rather tuſks, proceeding from the upper jaw, which evidently refers that animal to the genus Moſchus, or Muſk Deer. Whether that ſpecies, which is found in Guinea, has theſe tuſks or not, remains to be aſcertained by ſome accurate obſerver; and muſt, for the preſent, remain among the obſcure parts of natural hiſtory.



I.Ibbetson del.

Tookey Sc.

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ELK.

THE ELK.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns upright, ſolid, branched, and renewed every year.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

SYNONIMS.

CERVUS ALCES, *Linn. Syſt.* 92.
ALCE MACHLIS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 15. *Geſner Quad.* 1. 3.
CERVUS PALMATUS, ALCA, ELANT, *Klein Quad.* 24.
ÆLG, *Linn. Faun. Suec.* No. 39.
LOS, *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 212.
L'ELAN, *de Buffon*, xii. 79. *tab.* vii. viii.
ELK, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 35, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 86.

NATURALISTS and travellers differ much in their accounts of the height of the Elk, ſome aſſerting that it is twelve feet, or thirty-three hands high (A); while others ſay it is not much larger than a Stag (B), although more robuſt. The truth ſeems to lie between, and it is probable that the uſual height of the American Elk, or Mooſe-Deer, is from fifteen to ſeventeen hands; but that the European kind does not exceed fifteen hands. Mr. Pennant ſays (C), he has been informed that the Indians ſpeak of a beaſt of this kind, which they call Waſkeſſeu, far ſuperior in ſize to that with which we are acquainted: they ſay it is found ſeven or eight hundred miles ſouth-weſt of York Fort. If the enormous foſſil horns, ſo often found in Ireland, have ever belonged to the Mooſe-Deer, perhaps Joſſelyn's account may be right; though even then it appears to be a variety, as theſe horns

(A) Joſſelyn and Dudley. (B) Dapper, Lev. &c. (C) Syn. Quad. p. 45.

differ in ſhape from thoſe of the American and European Elk. Upon the whole, this muſt be conſidered as one of thoſe facts which want elucidation.

This animal is found both in the old and new continent; and D'Obſonville ſays it is alſo common in India, where it delights in woody and marſhy places, and ſolitary vales; and is always found in ſmall herds, which appear to be under the direction of a chief. It is called in Europe the Elk, and in America the Mooſe-Deer(A); it is rarely found in the foreſts of Germany and Ruſſia, but is very common in the vaſt woods of North America. The American Elk is larger than that which is found in Europe, becauſe it meets with leſs diſturbance in the foreſts of that unpeopled country, and conſequently attains a more full and perfect growth. Wherever it is found, it is timorous and gentle: content and happy in its ſituation, it readily admits other animals to a quiet and unmoleſted participation of that nouriſhment, with which the bountiful Creator has ſo abundantly ſupplied all his creatures.

The general colour of the Elk is a hoary black, except about the face, where it is greyer. The head is much longer than the neck, which is remarkably ſhort, in proportion to the ſize of the creature; hence it is probable, that this animal feeds chiefly on the boughs and leaves of trees, as grazing muſt be a painful poſture to it: the ſtructure of the upper lip ſeems likewiſe to favour this ſuppoſition, which being conſiderably longer than the lower, ſerves as a ſort of hand to convey the leaves and boughs into its mouth. They likewiſe feed on water-plants, which they can get at eaſily by wading; and Mr. Sarraſin ſays, they are ſo fond of the anagyris fœtida, or ſtinking bean-trefoil, that they will dig for it with their feet, when covered with ſnow(B). The ſhape of the upper lip is ſquare, and it has a furrow along the middle ſo deep, as to make it appear to be divided into two parts; the eyes are ſmall, the ears long, broad, and ſlouching; the noſe is broad, the noſtrils remarkably large; the neck is adorned with a thick, ſhort, erect

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(A) From Muſu, which, in the Algonkin language, ſignifies an Elk; vide Kalm iter. Vol. III. 5. 10. Germ. ed. de Lact. 73.

(B) Martyn's Abridg. Mem. and Hiſt. Acad. iv. 253. quoted by Pennant.

mane, of a light brown colour; there is a ſmall excreſcence under the throat, from whence grows a long tuft of coarſe black hair; the withers are very high and the legs long; the hoofs are much divided, and the tail is ſhort, duſky above and white beneath.

Winter, when the ground is covered with ſnow, is the ſeaſon in which the American Indians prepare to hunt theſe animals, more eſpecially when the ſun begins to melt the ſurface of the ſnow, which at night is frozen into an icy cruſt, too weak to ſupport the weight of the creature, whoſe progreſs is conſequently retarded by it, the poor animal ſinking and plunging at every ſtep it takes, and cutting its feet with the ſharp ice: its lofty horns are likewiſe entangled in the branches of the trees, which is an additional impediment to its flight; they are, however, broken with eaſe by the ſtrength of the animal, whoſe track may be readily traced by the ſcattered fragments of them, ſome even as thick as a man's thigh. Notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, the chaſe generally laſts during the whole day, and ſometimes continues for two or even three days together. The perſeverance of the Indian, however, generally ſucceeds, who is aſſiſted in his purſuit by the broad ſnow-ſhoes he wears on his feet, which prevent him from ſinking in the ſnow. As ſoon as he comes near enough, he darts his lance, with unerring aim, which, ſticking in the poor animal, excites him to redouble his exertions, and diſtance his purſuer. His ſtrength, however, again failing him, he is obliged to ſlacken his pace, and expoſe himſelf to a freſh wound from his purſuer, which produces a ſecond momentary exertion, till, tired and ſpent with the loſs of blood, he is compelled to ſubmit to his fate, and becomes an eaſy prey to the hunter, who is amply rewarded for his exertions by his fleſh, which is very well taſted and nouriſhing.

In Canada they often take them in the following manner. Before the froſt ſets in, the natives aſſemble in large bodies, in their canoes, on the lakes, and form an extenſive ſemicircle, each end of which touches the ſhore; at the ſame time another party of hunters, with their Dogs, encompaſs a large tract of land. The Dogs, which are trained to the ſport, are let looſe, and direct their courſe towards the water, barking and crying as they run:

alarmed by the noiſe, the Deer naturally fly to avoid it, and plunge into the lake for ſafety, where they are inſtantly ſurrounded by the people in the canoes; and, being out of their element, are eaſily overpowered, and killed with lances and clubs.

The hide of this animal is very ſtrong, and ſo thick, that it has been often known to turn a muſket ball; it is ſoft and pliable, and the leather, when tanned, is extremely light and durable. The Indians uſe it to make their ſnow-ſhoes and canoes. In ſome individuals the fur is greyer than in others; and when the hairs are greatly magnified, they appear ſpongy, like a bulruſh, and thickeſt in the middle. The hair lies quite ſmooth on the ſkin, and, however diſturbed, always returns to its former ſtate.

The length of this animal's legs enables it to cover a great deal of ground, and to travel with vaſt ſwiftneſs; its uſual pace is a high ſhambling trot, which gives a ſingular appearance to its gait. In paſſing through woods, it carries its head horizontally, to prevent, as much as may be, the entanglement of its horns in the branches of the trees.

The Elk was formerly uſed in Sweden to draw ſledges; but the eſcape of criminals being often facilitated by its ſpeed, the uſe of it for that purpoſe is now prohibited, under heavy penalties(A).

Though naturally timid and inoffenſive, the Elk, when provoked, is a formidable animal, from its ſtrength and horns; it ſtrikes both with horns and hoofs with ſuch agility and force, that a ſingle blow of one of the fore feet is ſufficient to kill a Wolf. The female is not ſo large as the male, and is deſtitute of horns. She brings forth ſometimes one, but oftener two young ones at a time, in the month of April. The young do not arrive at their full growth till they have attained their ſixth year.

The Elk appears to poſſeſs feelings which are exceedingly delicate; he expreſſes deſire, anger, or impatience, not only by agitated motions and tramplings, but alſo by a deep rattling bellow. The following narrative, related by D'Obſonville, will ſerve to ſhew, that the Elk may be eaſily tamed, if taken young, and is in ſome meaſure capable of education and

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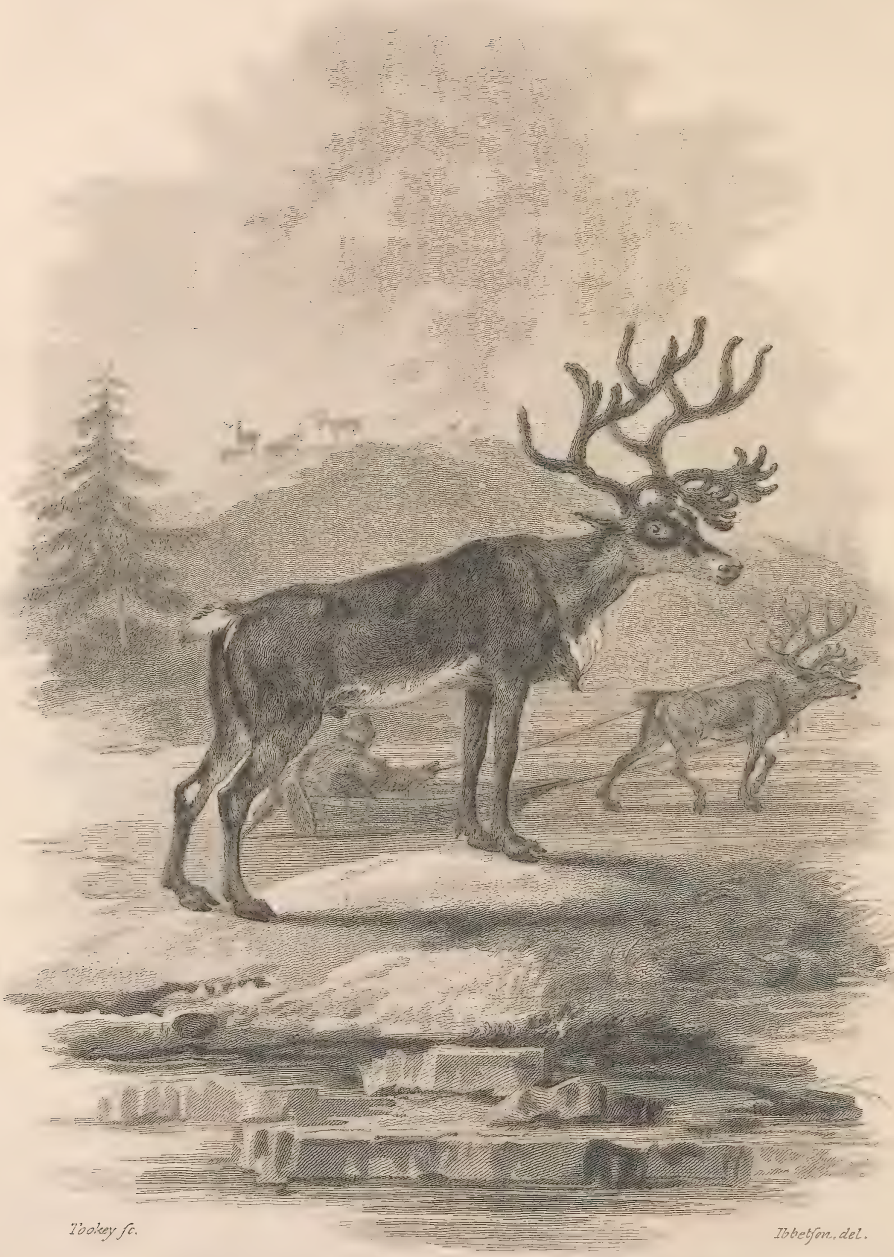
(A) Pennant.

attachment. “ I procured one in India,” ſays he, “ of ten or twelve days old, and had it for about two years, without ever tying it up. I even let it run abroad, and ſometimes amuſed myſelf with making it draw in the yard, or carry little burdens. I accuſtomed it to eat any thing; it came when called, and I found few ſigns of impatience, except when it was not allowed to remain near me. When I departed for the Iſland of Sumatra, I begged Mr. Law, of Lawriſton, governor-general, who had always teſtified a remarkable degree of eſteem and friendſhip for me, to accept it. This gentleman had no opportunity of keeping it about his perſon, as I had done, but ſent it to his country houſe, where it wanted for nothing; but being kept alone, and chained in a confined corner, it preſently became ſo furious as not to be approached; inſomuch, that the perſon who daily brought its food was obliged to leave it at a diſtance. After ſome months abſence, I returned; it knew me afar off, and as I obſerved the efforts it made to get at me, I ran to meet it; and I confeſs I can never forget the impreſſion which the careſſes and tranſports of this unhappy animal made upon me. A friend of mine, who was preſent at this meeting, could not forbear to ſympathize with me, and partake of my feelings.”



Tookey ſc. Ibbetſon. del.

London. Publiſhed by W. Darton. J. Harvey. & W. Belch. Jan.y 16. 17[illegible]

REIN-DEER

THE REIN-DEER.

Generic Characters.

Horns upright, ſolid, branched, annually deciduous.
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Synonims.

Cervus Tarandus, *Linn. Syſt.* 93.
Rhen, *Linn. Faun. ſuec.* No. 41.
Renntheir, *Klein Quad.* 23.
Cervus Rangifer, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 88. *Geſner Quad.* 839, 840.
Le Renne, *de Buffon*, xii. 79. *tab.* x. xi. xii.
Le Rangier, ou Ranglier, *Gaſton de Foix*, 98.
Caribo, Pohano, Macarib, *Joſſelin's New England Rarities*, 20.
Le Caribou, *Charlevoix Hiſt. nouv. France*, v. 190.

THERE is no inſtance, in the whole creation, in which the kind care of Providence is more remarkably diſplayed, than in the conformation of this animal. Deſtined to adminiſter to the wants and comfort of the inhabitants of regions covered with perpetual ſnow, during a great part of the year, its conſtitution is ſo well adapted to the rigour of the climates it inhabits, that, if it is removed from them, and brought into warmer countries, it does not long ſurvive the change, but gradually dwindles away, and at length periſhes in the midſt of apparent plenty. Contrary in its nature to all other kinds of Deer, its exiſtence ſeems to depend on what would infallibly prove their deſtruction; and although timidity is the leading character of all other animals of this claſs, the Rein-Deer, when bred tame, readily aſſociates with his keeper, receives careſſes from him with evident ſatisfaction, and contributes all in his power towards the comfort and ſupport of his friend and benefactor. The male conſents with readineſs to be faſtened to his maſter's ſledge, and tranſports him with incredible ſwiftneſs through otherwiſe impaſſable ſnows; while the female as readily offers her milk for the ſupport of his family at home. Thus the Rein-Deer may be truly ſaid to conſtitute the riches of the Laplander, and from this ſingle animal, the inhabitants of theſe deſolate regions derive not only the neceſſaries, but even the comforts of life, and find in it an ample compenſation for the want of the Horſe, the Cow, and the Sheep. This will evidently appear, if we compare the benefits and comforts which the Laplander derives from the Rein-Deer, with thoſe which our domeſtic animals afford us, and the compariſon will demonſtrate, that he alone, in value, ſurpaſſes ſeveral of them. He is uſed in drawing ſledges, and tranſports them over frozen ſnows, where a Horſe could not ſtir a ſingle ſtep without falling; and this important ſervice he performs with ſuch amazing perſeverance and velocity, that he will travel thirty leagues in a day with great eaſe, and will run with as much certainty upon the ice as on the moſſy ground. His uſual pace is a trot, which he will continue during the whole day without appearing fatigued. The milk of the female is more nouriſhing than that of the Cow, and the fleſh of both ſexes is excellent food. The hair of the Rein-Deer makes an excellent fur, and his hide furniſhes leather, which is ſtrong, ſupple, and durable; in ſhort, the milk, hide, hair, horns, hoofs, ſinews, fleſh, and bones are all ſerviceable. With the milk cheeſe is made; the hide ſerves for clothing; the hair for fur; the horns and hoofs are boiled into glue; the ſinews are ſplit into thread, which is very ſtrong; with the tendons bow ſtrings are made; the fleſh is nouriſhing food; and the bones are manufactured into ſpoons.

The horns of the Rein-Deer bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe of the American Elk; but the animal is much ſmaller, being not quite ſo large as the Stag, although it is ſtronger built than that animal, and its legs are proportionably ſhorter and thicker; its hoofs are broader than thoſe of the Stag, and are moveable in the cleft, ſo that, as the foot preſſes on the ground, the hoofs naturally ſpread, and prevent the animal from ſinking too deep in the ſnow. This occaſions it to make a loud cracking noiſe as it goes, for every time the foot is lifted up from the ground, the diviſion cloſes again, and the ſides of the hoof ſtrike againſt each other. The head of the Rein-Deer is adorned with two large and ſlender horns, which bend forwards, and are furniſhed at the baſe with broad, palmated, brow antlers, which likewiſe bend forwards, and nearly cover the face; affording a ſtriking inſtance of the kind care of the beneficent Creator, in forming his creatures in a manner the beſt adapted to their well-being; for, were it not for this particular ſtructure of the horns, the poor animal would ſtarve in the midſt of plenty, from inability to get at a ſufficient quantity of its favourite moſs(A), which lies buried during the winter at the bottom of the ſnow; and this accounts for a circumſtance which would otherwiſe appear ſingular; namely, that, contrary to the nature of all other Deer, the female is furniſhed with horns as well as the male, though they are not ſo large. The body of this animal is clothed with thick, warm hair, which is longer and coarſer about the neck; it grows ſo thick over the whole body, that if it is any where ſeparated, the ſkin does not appear uncovered; and it is thus furniſhed with a comfortable clothing, ſufficiently warm to reſiſt the rigour of the inhoſpitable climates it is deſtined to inhabit.

The general colour of the Rein-Deer is brown, but as ſummer approaches, it gradually becomes whiter, till at length the animal is nearly grey; but the ſpace about the eyes is always black. The feet are ſurrounded with a ring of white, juſt at the inſertion of the hoof. Both male and female ſhed their horns annually, and renew them like other Deer. The female begins to breed at three years old, when ſhe generally produces two young ones in the month of May, and continues to do ſo yearly, till ſhe is grown old. She continues to give milk till about the middle of October. The dam poſſeſſes a wonderful affection for her young; for, when they are ſeparated from her, ſhe will return from the paſture, calling continually round the cottage for them; nor will ſhe deſiſt till they are brought to her, either alive or dead. The Rein-Deer will live to the age of fifteen or ſixteen years; but it is generally killed before

(A) Lichen rangiferinus, *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 11. 1620. *Fl. Lap.* 331.

that time, for the ſake of its fleſh, which is dried and preſerved for food. The Laplanders kill them by thruſting a knife through the hinder part of the neck, between the vertibræ, into the ſpinal marrow, which inſtantly deprives them of life and ſenſation; and thus do theſe poor ſavages furniſh their more enlightened neighbours with a leſſon of humanity well worthy of imitation.

The female is milked every night and morning, and yields about a pint each time. They make cheeſes of this milk, which are tolerably well taſted; theſe they keep as ſtores; and the whey, which remains after making them, is warmed again, and becomes of the conſiſtence of haſty pudding. On this ſimple food the inhabitants of theſe unproductive regions exiſt during a conſiderable part of the ſummer.

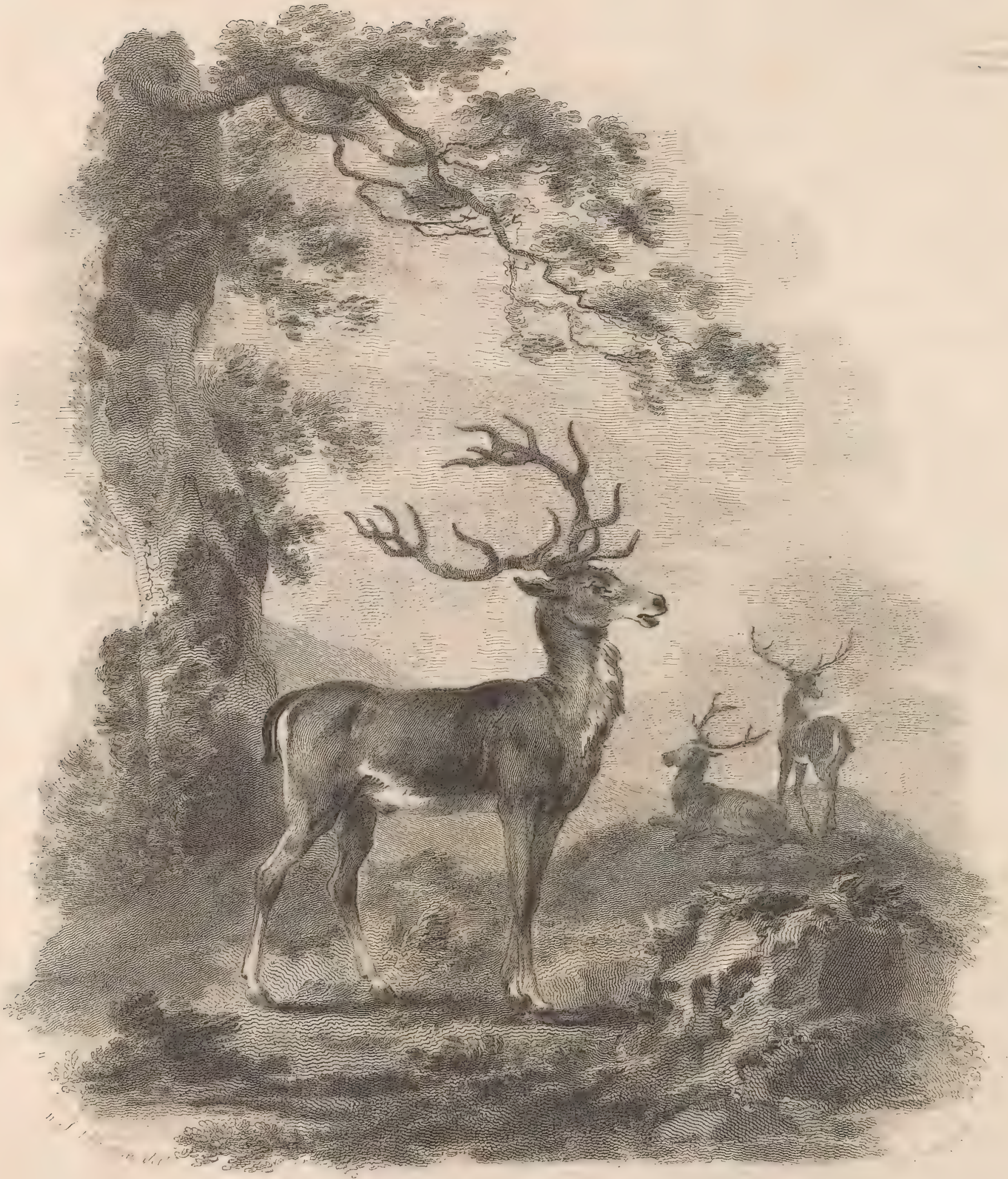
So eſſentially neceſſary is the Rein-Deer to the well-being and comfort of the Laplander, that the care and management of this valuable animal occupy almoſt the whole of his time and thoughts. Some of the richeſt individuals poſſeſs a thouſand of them at a time, and few even of the pooreſt have leſs than a hundred. The Rein-Deer is fed on the lower grounds during the winter, but the genial warmth of the approaching ſummer calls to life myriads of gnats, which are bred in the ſtagnant waters, and annoy both men and deer ſo much by their ſtings, that they are obliged to ſeek for refuge in the mountains, which are covered with ſnow during the ſummer, where they remain all the day time, and are driven down to paſture at night. The gad-fly is alſo their formidable enemy, which depoſits its eggs under the ſkin of the poor creature, whence maggots are produced, and ſometimes in ſuch numbers as to bring on an incurable diſeaſe.

Such of the Rein-Deer as are deſtined to draw the ſledge, in which the Laplander travels, are accuſtomed to it early; the ſledge is very light, and ſhod at the bottom with the ſkins of young Deer, faſtened on ſo as that the direction of the hair points backwards, which greatly aſſiſts its ſliding on the frozen ſnow: to this the animal is yoked by a ſtrap, which goes round the neck, and paſſes backwards between the legs. The perſon who ſits in the ſledge, guides the Deer with a cord faſtened to his horns, and encourages it to proceed with his voice, and ſometimes with a goad. In this manner they will travel thirty miles without halting, and, if hard puſhed, will trot between fifty and ſixty Engliſh miles at one ſtretch; but this extraordinary exertion is always at the expence of the poor creature's life.

This animal, like all others which have entered into the ſervice of man, is liable to more diſorders, in a ſtate of ſubjection, than when he ranges his native foreſts unſubdued. The females are liable to a cracking and bleeding of their teats; and both male and female are troubled with ulcers near the hoof. At times they ſeem to loath their food, and on ſuch occaſions ſtand ſtill, ruminating or chewing the cud. They are likewiſe ſubject to the vertigo, and will often turn round till they die. But the moſt fatal diſorder, to which this animal is ſubject, is called, by the natives, the ſuddataka. On the firſt attack, the Deer begins to breathe with great difficulty, its eyes ſtare, and its noſtrils are expanded. It ſoon becomes unuſually ferocious, indiſcriminately attacking all it meets. It ſtill continues to feed as if in health, but ceaſes to ruminate, and frequently lies down. Thus it goes on, daily conſuming, till at length it dies from mere inanition. None were ever yet known to recover from this cruel diſorder, which is, unhappily, highly contagious, and often deſolates whole provinces; the only way, therefore, to prevent the increaſe of the evil, is to kill the infected animal inſtantly. On diſſection, a frothy ſubſtance is found on the lungs and in the brain; the inteſtines are lax and flabby; and the ſpleen is waſted almoſt to nothing.

The Rein-Deer is naturally an inhabitant of the countries bordering on the arctic circle, and is found in great plenty in Lapland, Siberia, North America, and Kamtſchatka.

Many attempts have been made to bring this animal into England, but none proved ſucceſsful, until, in the year 1786, the late Sir H. G. Liddell, Bart. brought four from Lapland, and five more the following year. Theſe produced young ones, and there was a reaſonable expectation that this uſeful animal might be naturalized; but they all died, perhaps from unſkilful management, of a diſorder ſimilar to what is called the rot in Sheep, and thus this laudable attempt proved abortive.



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STAG or RED DEER

THE STAG, OR RED DEER.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.
Horns ſolid, upright, branched, renewed every year.

SYNONIMS.

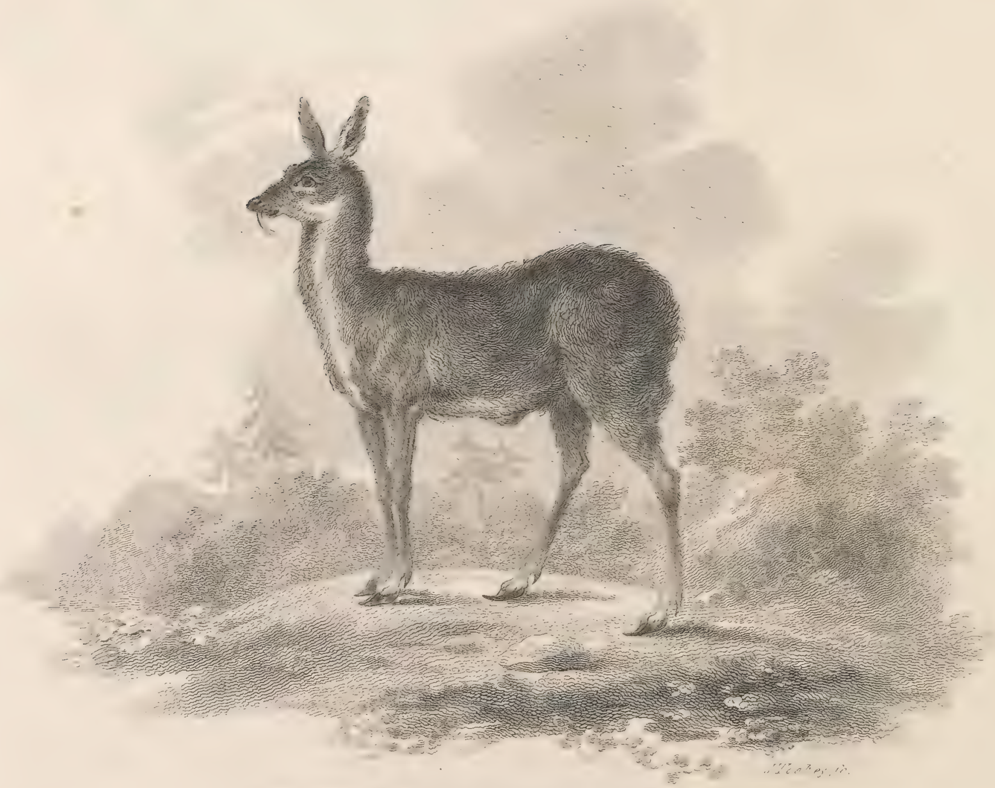
CERVUS ELAPHUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 93.
CERVUS NOBILIS, *Klein Quad.* 23.
RED DEER, STAG, or HART, *Raii Syn. Quad.*
LE CERF, *de Buffon*, vi. 63. *tab.* ix. x.
The female is called a *Hind.*
The young one a *Calf.*

THE Stag is the ornament of the foreſt, and gives a beautiful animation to the ſolitudes of nature. Its uſual height is three feet and a half, and it meaſures ſix feet from the end of the noſe to the tail, which is very ſhort and generally erect; its horns are two feet and a half in length; its eyes are large, its neck long, its thighs and legs ſlender, and its hoofs divided into two. Its general colour in England is reddiſh brown, with a black ſtripe down the neck and between the ſhoulders, and ſome black about the face. This colour differs ſomewhat in other countries. The whole form of the animal is excellently calculated for ſpeed; it is no wonder, therefore, that the chace of it has ever been a favourite diverſion to thoſe who delight in ſuch amuſements. The Stag has been ſaid to be very long lived, and many wonderful ſtories have been related by naturaliſts in ſupport of this opinion; but, as it arrives at maturity in five or ſix years, and the length of an animal's life is uſually ſeven times that period, it is very probable that its utmoſt age does not exceed forty years. The ſtate of the horns is the criterion which ſerves to determine its age: thus, during the firſt year, the Stag has no horns, but only a ſhort, rough, horny excreſcence, covered with a thin hairy ſkin; the next year the horns are ſtraight and without branches; the third year they have two antlers or branches; the fourth year three, the fifth four, and the ſixth five: this number however is not uniformly to be depended on, but is ſubject to ſome variation. At ſix years old the antlers do not always increaſe; and although they may then amount to ſix or ſeven on each horn, yet the age of the animal is after that period calculated more from the ſize of the antlers and the thickneſs of the branch which ſuſtains them, than from their number. The texture of the horns, when full grown, is very firm and ſolid, and they are uſed for making knife-handles and other purpoſes; but when the horn is young, it is tender and exquiſitely ſenſible: the animal at theſe times quits his companions, and, ſeeking the moſt retired thickets and ſolitudes, never ventures out to feed, except by night, for fear of the flies, which would not fail to ſettle on the ſoft horns, and keep the poor creature in continual torture. The Stag ſheds and renews his horns every year, and this event happens early in the ſpring; at theſe times it retires to pools of water, into which the old horns drop, when they fall off, and this is the reaſon they are ſo ſeldom found: the new horn does not immediately make its appearance, but, in a ſhort time after the old one has fallen off, its place is occupied by a ſoft tumour full of blood, and covered with a downy ſubſtance like velvet. This increaſes daily, and at length ſhoots out the antlers on each ſide, and a few days complete the whole head. The young horns are covered with a ſort of bark, which is ſoft like velvet: it is in fact a continuation of the covering of the ſkull, and is furniſhed with blood-veſſels, which nouriſh the increaſing horns: it is the preſſure of theſe blood-veſſels that gives thoſe furrows and inequalities to the horns, which they keep ever after. As ſoon as the horns have acquired their full growth, this covering and blood-veſſels dry up, and begin to fall off; which operation the animal aſſiſts, by rubbing its antlers againſt the trees. The ſize and beauty of the horns mark the ſtrength and vigour of the animal, and thoſe are always the largeſt which grow on Stags that have been fed in rich, fertile paſtures. The horns continue to increaſe yearly in ſize till the creature has attained its eighth year, at which period they generally bear twenty or twenty-two antlers: they retain this ſtate of perfection during the vigour of life, and gradually decline as the animal grows old. The Stag is very furious during the rutting ſeaſon, which happens in Auguſt and September; at this time they have deſperate engagements with each other, which never end till one is either killed or put to flight: they are in continual agitation, and ſcarce ever eat, ſleep, or take repoſe, ſo that at the cloſe of this period, the creature, that was before fierce, fat, and ſleek, becomes timid, lean, and rough. He then retires from the herd, which he does not rejoin till he has recovered his former ſtrength and beauty. Although the Stag is bold and even fierce, when urged by neceſſity, he is naturally a cautious and timid animal, and being amply furniſhed with the means of ſelf preſervation, he avails himſelf of them continually. Impreſſed by theſe inſtinctive faculties, he always feeds in herds, and appoints one to act as ſentinel, to give an alarm, in caſe of danger. He poſſeſſes the ſenſes of hearing and ſmelling in high perfection, and will ſcent an enemy, that approaches in the ſame direction as the wind, at a great diſtance: he ſeems delighted with the ſound of the ſhepherd's pipe, and is ſometimes allured by it to his deſtruction.

The Stag is delicate in the choice of his paſture, and eats ſlowly; when he has ſatisfied his appetite, he retires to ſome thicket to chew the cud in ſecurity, which operation he performs with more difficulty than the Cow, in conſequence of the length and narrowneſs of his throat. He ſeldom drinks, while the plants are tender and covered with dew, except in the rutting ſeaſon: he ſwims with great eaſe, and has been known to venture out to ſea, in ſearch of the female, and to ſwim from one iſland to another, although at the diſtance of ſome leagues.

It is almoſt unneceſſary to obſerve, that the Hind, or female, has no horns, and that ſhe is leſs and weaker than the male. She goes with young between eight and nine months, and generally produces but one at a time; this ſhe carefully and courageouſly guards, and defends againſt the attacks of the Eagle, Falcon, Wolf, Dog, and many other rapacious animals who are conſtantly in purſuit of it. But her moſt unnatural enemy, is the father of her offspring, from whom ſhe is obliged to exert all her ſkill and addreſs to conceal her young. The fleſh of this animal is coarſe and rank, but the ſkin is very ſerviceable, and it is from the horns that the celebrated ſpirit and ſalt of hartſhorn are extracted.

The Stag, in a wild ſtate, is become ſcarce in England; ſome few however are ſtill to be found in the foreſts of Cornwall and Devonſhire, and on the high mountains of Ireland and Scotland. They are alſo kept in parks with Fallow Deer; and it is this ſpecies that treats the citizens of London with their annual hunt on Eaſter Monday.



J. Tookey, sc.

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TIBETIAN MUSK.

THE TIBETIAN MUSK.

Generic Characters.

Without horns.
Two long tuſks in the upper jaw.
Eight ſmall cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Synonims.

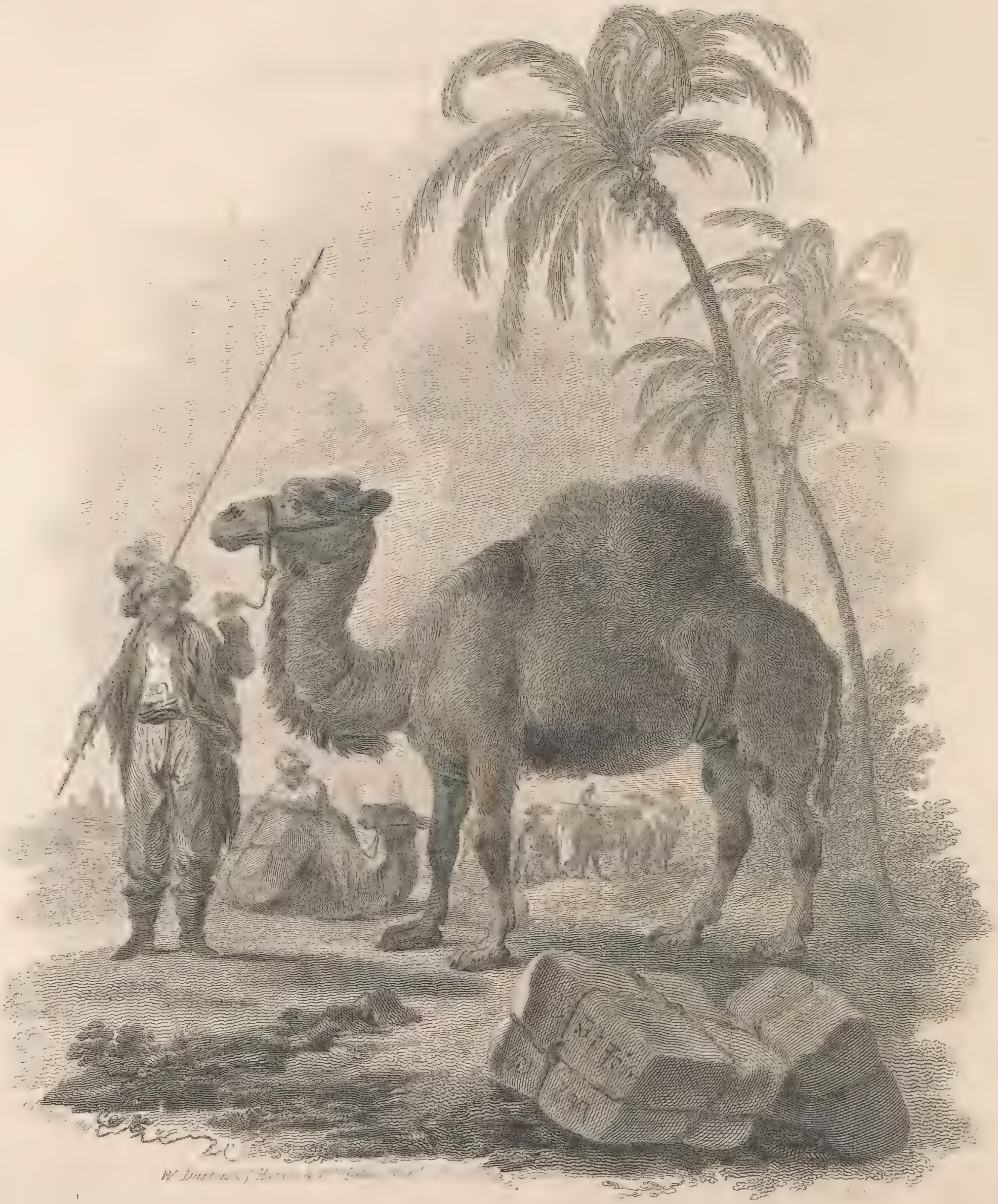
Capreolus Moschi, *Geſner Quad.* 695.
Animal Moschiferum, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 127. *Nieremb. Hiſt. Nat.* p. 184. *Gmelin Nov. Comm. Petrop.* iv.
Moschus Moschiferus. M. folliculo umbilicali, *Linn. Syſt. nat.* 91.
Musk Animal, *Tavernier, Le Brun, Bell, Strahlenberg.*
Le Musc, *de Buffon,* xii. 361.

THE production, from which this animal takes its name, was long known and valued, before any certain account of the animal itſelf had been obtained by naturaliſts. A native of the remote parts of the eaſt, and an inhabitant of the deſert, it was conſidered only as an object of the chace, and confounded with the different ſpecies of Deer or Antelopes abounding in thoſe regions.

The general appearance of the Muſk is that of a ſmall Roebuck. Its length is about three feet three inches: its height, from the top of the ſhoulders to the bottom of the fore feet, is about two feet three inches; from the top of the haunches to the bottom of the hind feet, two feet nine inches. The upper jaw projects conſiderably beyond the lower, and is furniſhed on each ſide with a curved ſlender tuſk, about two inches long, which are expoſed to view when the mouth is cloſed, and form the moſt obvious diſtinction of the ſpecies. Theſe tuſks are ſharp on their inner ſurface, like a knife; their ſubſtance reſembles ivory. The ears of the Muſk are long and narrow, pale yellow on the inſide, deep brown on the outſide; the chin yellowiſh; the general colour of the body deep iron grey, the tips of the hairs being ferruginous, the remainder blackiſh, growing paler towards the roots; the hairs are long, erect, waved, and very thick ſet. The fore part of the neck is, in ſome, marked on each ſide with a long white ſtripe, from the head to the cheſt; and the flanks and ſides are obſcurely ſtreaked with whitiſh: in others, the colour is uniform. The hoofs are long, black, and much divided; the tail extremely ſhort, and hid in the fur. The female is leſs than the male, and is without tuſks.

The principal places of reſidence of this animal are the kingdom of Tibet, Bontan, Tonquin, and the province of Mohang Meng in China. It alſo reſorts to the neighbourhood of the lake Baikal, and of the rivers Janeſea and Argun. Its favourite haunts are the tops of pine-clad mountains, and the moſt inacceſſible wilds; where it lives, like the Chamois and other mountain quadrupeds, diſplaying great activity in its motions, and flying with precipitation at the approach of man. Sometimes, in deep ſnow, they are compelled by hunger to deſcend to the ſouthern plains, where they feed on young corn and rice. Though the chace of them is difficult, and even dangerous, they are taken in conſiderable numbers; for the traveller Tavernier informs us, that in one journey he purchaſed ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-three muſk bags.

The drug, for which they are ſo much valued, is contained in an oval bag, or tumour, of the ſize of a hen's egg, hanging from the middle of the belly of the male only. The muſk is a ſecretion from the animal's fluids, made in the form of an unctuous, browniſh matter, which may be ſqueezed through two external apertures in the bag. When dry, it is of a dark, reddiſh brown, or ruſty black colour, and of a granulated texture. This ſubſtance is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable perfumes in nature; and, when freſh, is ſo penetrating as to be almoſt inſupportable in a large quantity. It is much employed in perfumery, and alſo in medicine, where it acts as a powerful ſtimulant and antiſpaſmodic. The muſk of Tibet is more eſteemed than that of any other country. The dearneſs of this drug renders it very liable to adulteration. The fleſh of the male animal is greatly infected with the odour, eſpecially during the rutting ſeaſon. The hunters cut off the bag as ſoon as taken, otherwiſe the fleſh would not be eatable.



W Dart [illegible]

ARABIAN. CAMEL

THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

Theſe are varieties of the ſame ſpecies, differing only in the number of riſings they have on their backs; the Arabian, or Dromedary, having only one, whereas the Bactrian, or Camel, has two. The former is the moſt common: the latter is found only in Aſia, and even there it is ſcarce, being almoſt confined to ſome parts of Perſia and Southern Tartary. Theſe varieties will breed together, and produce an individual poſſeſſed of better qualities than either of its parents.

Generic Characters.

No cutting teeth in the upper jaw.
Upper lip divided like that of a Hare.
Six cutting teeth in the lower jaw.
Hoofs ſmall.
No ſpurious hoofs.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL(A), OR DROMEDARY.

Καμηλος Αραϐιος, *Ariſt. Hiſt. An.* lib. ii. c. 1.
Camelus Arabicus, *Plin. Hiſt. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 18.
Camelus Dromas, *Geſner Quad.*

(A) The word *Camel* is derived from the Hebrew *Gamal*, which ſignifies, "he has made recompenſe," on account of the ſervices he renders to his maſter, by carrying burdens, and thereby abundantly repaying him for the food he gives him. The Hebrew language uſes three names to expreſs the different ages and ſex of the Camel: when it is very young, the male is called *Biker* and the female *Bikra*; when full grown, the male is called *Gamal* or *Jama*, and the female *Naaka*; and when it becomes old, each ſex, as if unworthy of diſtinction, is called by the Rabinical name, *Medjam*. The Arabs likewiſe diſtinguiſh its ages by different appellations; thus, the young one juſt produced is called by them *Alkaut*; when half grown, they call it *Biker*; and when able to carry burdens, *Gamal*.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

CAMEL, called HUGUIN, *Leo Afr*. 338.
CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS. *C. topho dorſi unico. Linn. Syſt.* 90.
LE DROMEDAIRE, *de Buffon*, xii. 211. *tab*. ix. *Briſſon Quad*. 33.
CAMEL WITH ONE BUNCH, *Pocock's Trav*. 207. *Shaw's Trav*. 239.
Ruſſel's Alep. 56, 57.

THE general appearance of this animal furniſhes the moſt complete idea of patience and ſubmiſſion. Being deſtitute of horns and hoofs, it ſeems perfectly harmleſs and inoffenſive. Its manners are as gentle as its appearance, except in the breeding ſeaſon, when the male becomes vicious almoſt to madneſs, and will often bite its keeper. Its head is ſmall in proportion to the ſize of its body; its ears are ſhort, and appear as if cropped, and its neck is long, ſlender, and bending downwards at the middle; its upper lip is divided like that of a Hare. It has no cutting teeth in the upper jaw. Its hair is very ſoft, of a reddiſh aſh-colour in general, but more duſky on the protuberance; it grows longeſt about the neck, under the throat, and on the bunch; its tail is long, covered in the middle with ſoft hair, but that which grows on the ſides is coarſe, long, and black; its hoofs are very ſmall, its feet broad and flat, divided above into two parts, but underneath they are entire, and covered with a ſkin exceedingly tough, though pliant.

This conformation of the feet fits it, in a wonderful manner, for the dry, burning ſands over which it is obliged to travel; their toughneſs and ſpongy flexibility preventing them from cracking, and their breadth from ſinking too deep into the ſands.

It has ſix calloſities on the legs, namely one on each knee, one on the inſide of each fore leg, one on the upper joint, and one on the inſide of the hind leg, at the lower part of the thigh; and, beſides theſe, one on the lower part of the breaſt. It is on theſe calloſities that the animal ſupports itſelf, when it lies down, which it is early taught to do, to receive the load it is to carry (A).

(A) Buffon ſays, the Camel, in a wild ſtate, has not theſe calloſities, but that they are the effect of its education, and badges of its ſlavery.

The Arabians begin their education when they are but a few days old, by bending their legs under their belly; they are firſt ſlightly loaded and taught to riſe; their burden is then gradually increaſed every day, in proportion as they acquire ſtrength to bear it, till they are at length enabled to ſuſtain the weight they are deſigned to carry with eaſe and convenience; and they know ſo well when they have got their proper load, that, if at any time they are overladen, they will remain on their belly, uttering the moſt plaintive cries, nor will either perſuaſion or force compel them to riſe, till they are relieved from the ſurplus of weight. The largeſt full-grown Camels will carry from ten to twelve hundred weight, the ſmalleſt from ſix to ſeven. In the ſame gradual manner, they are enured to ſupport hunger and thirſt with the greateſt patience, being kept without food and water for whole days together, and theſe intervals of abſtinence are lengthened in proportion to their ability to ſuſtain them, till at length they are enabled to exiſt without any other food than a few dates, or ſome ſmall balls of bean or barley meal, and without any drink for five or ſix days together. They are indeed provided by the beneficent Creator with a wonderful contrivance to fit them for long abſtinence, being furniſhed with a fifth ſtomach, beſides the four that they have in common with all animals that chew the cud. This additional ſtomach, or rather ſtomachs (A), for it appears to conſiſt of ſeveral cavities like ſacks, ſerves them as a kind of ſtore-houſe, to hold a much greater quantity of water than they have preſent occaſion for. Ariſtotle, who is peculiar for the accuracy of his obſervations, remarks that this animal always diſturbs the water with its feet before it drinks, with an inſtinctive intent to render it heavy, and conſequently leſs fit to paſs off ſpeedily, and more likely to be retained in the ſtomach for a long time (B); but it ſeems more probable that

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(A) At the top of the ſecond ventricle there were four ſquare holes, which were the orifices of about twenty cavities, made like ſacks, placed between the two membranes which compoſe the ſubſtance of this ventricle. The view of theſe ſacks made us think, that they might be the reſervatories where, Pliny ſays, the Camels keep water a long time, which they drink in great abundance, when they meet with it, to ſupply their wants in the dry deſerts they are uſed to travel in. *Memoirs Royal Acad. Scien. Paris*, p. 39.

(B) Ibid, p. 40.

this inſtinct is given it, to chaſe away the almoſt innumerable ſwarms of inſects with which the waters of warm climates abound, which, if ſwallowed with the water, muſt inevitably corrupt and render it unfit for keeping. In this reſervoir the water remains perfectly ſweet, and unmixed with the other aliments, till the animal has occaſion to uſe it, when, by a contraction of the muſcles, he is enabled to force ſome of it into the other ſtomachs, to macerate the dry food they contain. As the Camel drinks but ſeldom, he takes a large quantity, and it is not unuſual for travellers, when they want water, to kill a Camel for the ſake of what he contains, which is always found to be perfectly ſweet and wholeſome. The Camel can diſcover water, by the ſcent, at the diſtance of half a league, and, after a long abſtinence, will haſten towards it, before the driver is aware that it is near. Its general pace, when on a journey, is a ſlow, uneaſy walk, at the rate of about four miles an hour when loaded; it cannot be prevailed on to quicken its pace by blows, but goes freeſt with gentle uſage, and ſeems much enlivened by the ſound of a pipe, or any muſic. In this manner the common ſort will travel about thirty miles in a day, and when arrived at a ſtage, which is generally ſome verdant ſpot, where water and ſhrubs are plentiful, it lies down to be unloaded, and is then turned looſe to feed and reſt itſelf. The Camel does not waſte much time at its meals, but will eat as much in one hour as will ſerve him for twenty-four; the coarſeſt weeds and ſhrubs are its delicacies, and it prefers the nettle, thiſtle, and prickly caſſia, to the ſofteſt paſture. Thoſe who have often travelled the ſame track, will direct their courſe always right, even when their drivers are quite at a loſs.

There are ſeveral varieties of the Camel. The Turkoman is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt, the Arabian the hardieſt, that which is called the Dromedary, Maihary, and Raguahl, is the ſwifteſt, and being more delicately ſhaped, and inferior in ſize, is never ſuffered to carry merchandize, but is uſed to ride on, and ſome will travel an hundred miles in one day, and hold it for nine days together, over burning deſerts, where no other creature can exiſt.

All parts of this animal are uſeful to its maſter: with the hair, which is very long, in winter they fabricate beautiful ſtuffs for various uſes. Of the ſkin they make leather, the fleſh is eaten (A), and the milk drank as a common nouriſhment; the dung, when dry, ſerves as litter for the Horſes to lie on, and for firing, to dreſs their victuals; and, of the urine, ſal ammoniac is made.

The Camel has always been reckoned among the riches of the Eaſt. In the enumeration of the treaſures of the Patriarch Job, he is ſaid to have poſſeſſed ſix thouſand Camels, and, when we conſider the wonderful combination of good qualities and properties concentered in this animal, we muſt allow it to be of almoſt ineſtimable value in the countries it inhabits. Without the Camel, the immenſe deſerts of Arabia would be impaſſable; but, poſſeſſed of this treaſure, the Arabian lives ſecure in the midſt of them, and fears neither want nor enemies. The ſervices of the Camel are not, however, confined to this nation of plunderers; the merchants of Turkey, Perſia, Barbary, and Egypt, make uſe of them to carry all their merchandize, and form themſelves with other travellers into numerous bodies, which they call caravans, conſiſting often of many thouſands, and this they do to guard each other from the inſults of the plundering Arabs.

A very hot climate is as fatal to the Camel as a very cold one. Arabia ſeems to be its original country, and they are there more numerous, and thrive better than elſewhere. They have been introduced into the Weſt India Iſlands, but have not ſucceeded; this has been greatly owing to the miſchief they have ſuſtained from ſmall inſects, called, by the natives, Chegoes (B), which, inſinuating themſelves into the poor creature's feet, produce inflammation, and at length painful, incurable ulcers, whereby they are rendered lame, and wholly unfit for ſervice. Perhaps this evil might be prevented, by keeping the Camel's feet conſtantly moiſtened with a bruſh dipped in train oil, to which all inſects have an averſion; but this is only meant as a conjectural hint, and wants the authority of experience to confirm it.

(A) "Atheneus relates that the Perſian monarchs had whole Camels ſerved up at their tables." *Pennant*, lib. iv. p. 130.

(B) This inſect ſeems to be the pulex penitrans of Linnæus, and the acarus of Brown. *Hist. Jam.*

THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

The Camel is obſerved to be more vigorous in the dry, mountainous countries of Tartary, Perſia, and Turkey, where the climate is ſometimes as cold as the more ſouthern parts of Europe. It is probable, therefore, that this animal, whoſe hair is ſo valuable, whoſe milk is ſo abundant, and whoſe fleſh is ſuch wholeſome food, might be naturalized in thoſe ſituations, which reſemble its native country, where it would prove a moſt deſirable acquiſition.

Pliny (A) ſays, the Camel has a natural averſion to the Horſe, and Ariſtotle remarks (B) that in walking they never advance the left foot before the right.

(A) Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib. viii. c. 18. l. 23.

(B) Ariſt. Hiſt. Anim. lib. ii. c. 1. l. 60.

THE BACTRIAN CAMEL.

Generic Characters.

The ſame as the Arabian Camel.

Synonims.

Καμηλος Βακτρος, *Ariſt. Hiſt. An.* lib. ii. c. 1.
Camelus Bactrianus, *Plin. Hiſt. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 18.
Camel, called Becheti, *Leo Afr.* 338.
Camelus Bactrianus. *C. dorſi tophis duobus. Linn. Syſt.* 90.
Le Chameau, *de Buffon*, xi. 211. *tab.* xxii.
Persian Camel, *Ruſſel's Alep.* 57.
Bactrian Camel, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* ii. 51.

IT has already been obſerved, that the Bactrian Camel differs from the Arabian, only in the number of bunches it has on its back; the Bactrian having two, whereas the Arabian, or Dromedary, has but one.

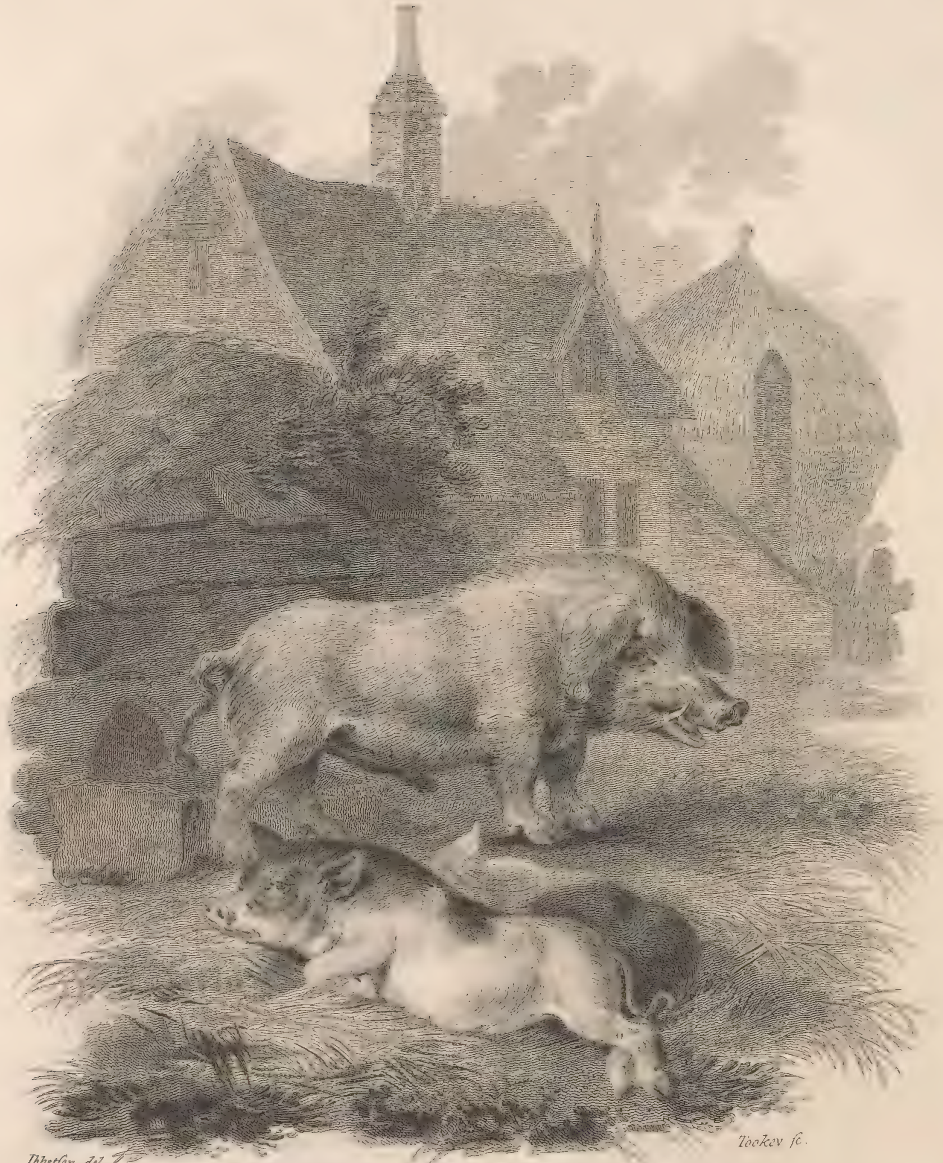
The Bactrian Camel, being much hardier than the Arabian, is chiefly uſed among the Tartars as a beaſt of burden. It bears cold much better than the

Arabian, and is kept in great numbers about the lake Baikal, but they are there much leſs than thoſe which inhabit Weſtern Tartary. During the winter ſeaſon, they feed chiefly on willows and other trees, which ſlender diet makes them become very lean. There is a white variety of this animal found in Weſtern Tartary, which is very ſcarce, and is ſacred to the idols and prieſts.

In China, there is a variety which is very ſwift, and is expreſſively called Fong Kyo Fo, or Camel with feet of the wind. The Chineſe draw an oil or fat from the bunches, which they hold in great eſtimation for the cure of many diſorders, as ulcers, numbneſs, and conſumptions.

The bunches on the back of this animal ſeem to ariſe from a redundance of nouriſhment, at leaſt they are evidently much affected by it; during the long journeys it performs, in which its driver is often obliged to put it upon ſhort allowance, both of food and water, the bunches gradually diminiſh, till they become almoſt flat, and are only to be perceived by the length of the hair which grows on them. They ſoon, however, acquire their natural ſize on the animal's receiving its full quantity of proviſion.

The Bactrian Camel is found wild in the temperate parts of the deſerts of Arabia, and in this ſtate it is ſtronger and more generous than when it is domeſticated.



Ibbetſon del.

Tookey ſc.

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BOAR & CHINESE HOG

THE BOAR.

Generic Characters.

Hoof cloven in two.
Noſe truncated, prominent, and moveable.
Cutting teeth in both jaws.

Synonims.

Sus Scrofa, *Linn. Syſt.* 102.
Swiin, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 21.
Schwein, *Klein Quad.* 25.
Common Hog, *Pennant Brit. Zool.* 1. 41.
Sus, *Geſner Quad.* 872. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 92.
Le Cochon, *de Buffon*, v. 99. Le Verrat, *tab.* xvi.

THE Boar is the male of that well known animal, the Hog. It does not ſeem neceſſary to enter into an accurate detail of its form and general qualities, as they are obvious to the moſt curſory obſerver. We ſhall therefore only point out ſome peculiarities worthy of notice in this moſt extraordinary quadruped.

The Hog may be conſidered as the link in the great chain of nature, which fills up the chaſm between carnivorous animals and thoſe which feed on graſs and grain. He accordingly poſſeſſes properties which are to be found in each of theſe diviſions. Like the Horſe, his head is long, his teeth are forty-four in number, and he has but one ſtomach. His hoofs are cloven like the Cow kind, and his inteſtines have a ſimilar poſition. His ravenous appetite for fleſh marks his ſtrong affinity to thoſe animals which have claws; although it muſt be allowed that, in a ſtate of nature, the Hog always prefers vegetable to animal food. The ſtructure of his feet likewiſe adds to the reſemblance; for, although his hoofs are divided into only two parts, yet it will appear, on diſſection, that they are furniſhed with bones ſimilar to thoſe found in beaſts of prey. Like them, too, the Hog brings forth a numerous progeny, and has a great number of teats to ſuckle them.

Naturally inoffenſive and harmleſs, the Hog is poſſeſſed of powers, which, when they are called forth to action, render him a very formidable enemy. He does not indeed ſeek danger, but when preſent, he does not ſeem anxiouſly to avoid it; when hard preſſed in the chace, both hunters and hounds frequently fall a ſacrifice to his fury and reſentment.

If we conſider the Hog, in its domeſtic ſtate, it is hardly poſſible to imagine an animal of a more ſordid and brutal nature. Inſatiable in its appetite, it ſeems to delight in what is moſt offenſive to other animals. Juſtice, however, obliges us to confeſs, that this is not the character of the Hog in a wild ſtate; it is then more delicate in the choice of its food than any other quadruped; for Linnæus aſſerts, that the Cow eats two hundred and ſeventy-ſix plants, the Horſe two hundred and ſixty-two, the Goat four hundred and forty-nine, and the Sheep three hundred and eighty-ſeven; but the Hog, more delicate in his appetite, eats but ſeventy-two. It ſhould ſeem, therefore, that this valuable creature was given to man, by the all-wiſe Creator, to conſume and turn to the beſt account, what would otherwiſe be waſted and loſt. Upon the whole, then, it appears that, although the appetite of the Hog is ſo general, it is certainly not indifferent in the choice of its food; and, when it has variety, will diſtinguiſh that which is moſt agreeable to its palate with as much accuracy as any other quadruped.

The Hog is the moſt indolent of all domeſtic animals, and ſeems to poſſeſs the guidance of inſtinct in a very inferior degree. It is indeed, in ſome meaſure, capable of inſtruction, as the tricks performed by the learned pig, lately exhibited in London and elſewhere, clearly demonſtrate. It is, however, a ſtranger to attachment, except from ſelfiſh motives, and continues through life an uſeleſs dependant on man. The thickneſs of its hide and fat renders it almoſt inſenſible to blows and ill-treatment, and Mice have even been known to eat their way into the fat on its back, without incommoding the creature. Smelling and taſting are the ſenſes it appears to enjoy in the higheſt perfection.

Stupid, inactive, and drowſy, the Hog would, if permitted, ſleep away half its time; nor can any thing but the calls of appetite interrupt its delightful repoſe, to which it never fails to return, as ſoon as that appetite is ſatisfied.

The wind appears to have a great influence on this creature: when it blows violently, the animal is ſo much agitated, that it will run towards the ſty, ſcreaming in the moſt violent manner. Naturaliſts have alſo remarked that, on the approach of bad weather, it will bring ſtraw to the ſty, as if to guard againſt its effects. The Hog is much diſturbed by the diſtreſsful cries of its own ſpecies, and appears anxious, though incapable of affording aſſiſtance.

Intemperance is the cauſe of many diſeaſes to which this animal is ſubject, as meaſles, impoſthumes, ſcrofulous ſwellings, &c. Happy would it be for man, if he would take warning from this example, and avoid the bad effects of every kind of exceſs.

The Hog delights to wallow in the mire, either to cool himſelf or to deſtroy a ſort of louſe with which he is infeſted: notwithſtanding his ſenſuality, he will live to the age of eighteen or twenty years, if permitted. The female goes with young between four and five months, and produces from ten to twenty at a litter, twice every year, till ſhe is fifteen years old.

Although the Hog paſſes a life of inactivity, totally uſeleſs to man, he makes him ample recompence at his death for the care and expence beſtowed on him. His fleſh is nouriſhing and wholeſome food for perſons who take much exerciſe; but thoſe of delicate conſtitutions, and ſuch as lead a ſedentary life, ſhould eat but ſparingly of it. It furniſhes our tables with various delicacies, as ham, brawn, pork, bacon, ſauſages, &c. As it takes ſalt much better, and is capable of being preſerved longer, than any other animal ſubſtance, it is an article of the higheſt importance to a commercial country.

THE CHINESE HOG.

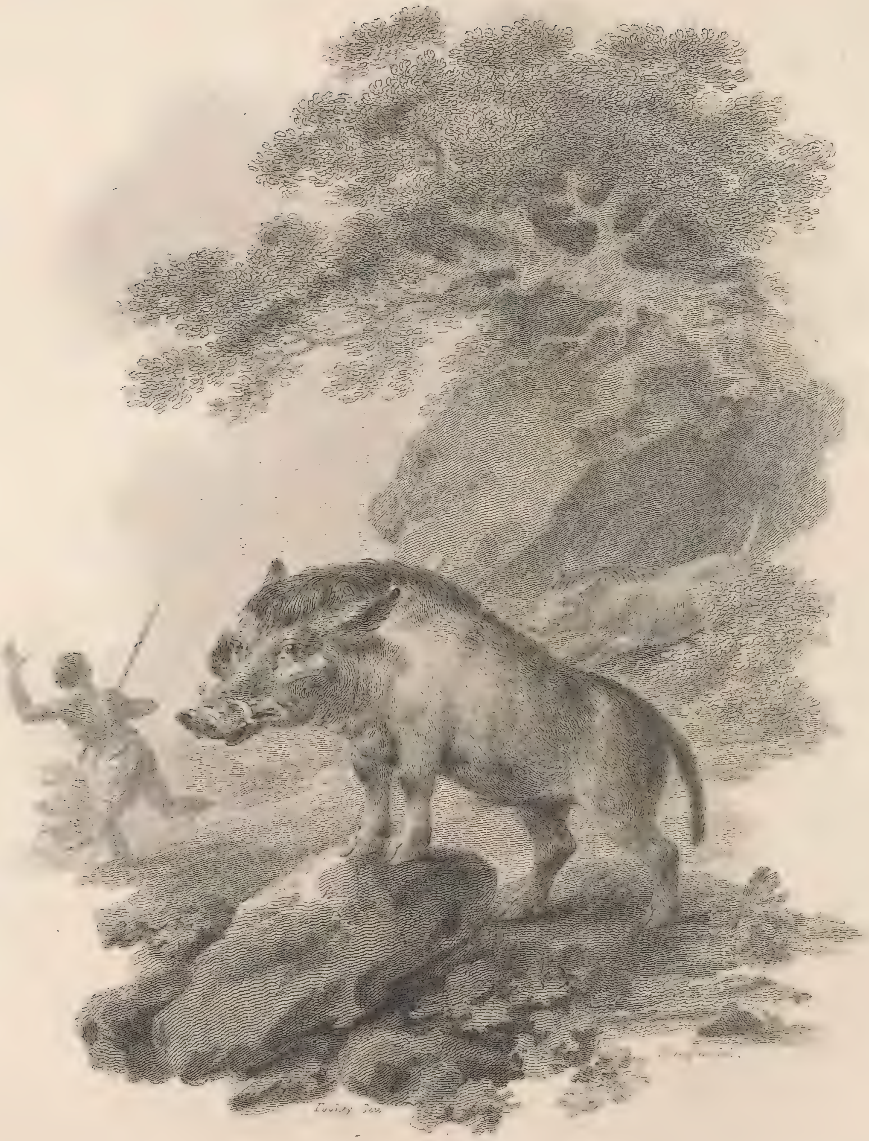
GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Hoof cloven in two.
Noſe truncated, prominent, and moveable.
Cutting teeth in both jaws.

SYNONIMS.

SUS CHINENSIS, *Linn. Syſt.* 102.
JAVAN HOG, *Kolben Cap.* 1. 117.
LE COCHON DE SIAM, *de Buffon*, v. 99. *tab.* xv.

THIS animal is a variety of the Common Hog, from which it differs only in the following particulars. Its legs are ſhorter; its belly hangs almoſt to the ground; its tail reaches to its heels; and the hairs on the body are ſo thinly ſcattered, that it appears almoſt naked. The breed came originally from the Eaſt Indies; but it is now common in England, where its ſize is become larger and the hair thicker. Its colour is generally black. It is thought to fatten more eaſily than any other kind, and to make better pork and bacon. The ſucking Pigs of this variety are in high eſtimation for the table.



London, Publiſhed by Wm. Darton, Jo. Harvey, & W. [illegible]

AFRICAN WILD BOAR

THE AFRICAN WILD BOAR.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cutting teeth in both jaws.

SYNONIMS.

SUS ÆTHIOPICUS, *Linn. Syſt. app. tome* iii. 223. *Pallas miſcel. Zool.* 16. *tab.* 11. *Spicileg. Zoolog. faſc.* ii. 1. *tab.* i.

ENGALLA, *Sorento's Voy. Barbot.* 487.

ÆTHIOPIAN HOG, *Pennant Syn.* No. 55. p. 70.

SANGLIER DU CAP VERT, *de Buffon*, xiv. 409. xv. 148.

THIS is one of the animals, which renders the vaſt woods and foreſts, in the internal parts of Africa, ſo dangerous to travellers. Vicious in its diſpoſition, and rapid in all its motions, it ruſhes upon a man with inconceivable velocity, and throwing him down before he has time to defend himſelf, firſt breaks his legs, and then rips up his belly in an inſtant. He will likewiſe attack a man on horſeback, and ſerve both horſe and rider in the ſame manner.

The head of the African Wild Boar is remarkably large and broad, in proportion to the ſize of its body; and the ſtructure of it is ſo peculiar, that it gives the animal a very ſingular appearance. It has two ſmall tuſks in the lower jaw; but thoſe in the upper are very large, and, in old Boars, bend up towards the forehead, in a ſemicircular form. Theſe are the dreadful weapons which render this animal ſo dangerous. The noſe is broad, depreſſed, and almoſt as hard as horn; beneath each eye is a hollow, formed of looſe ſkin, which is very ſoft and wrinkled: under theſe, on each ſide, is a great lobe, or wattle, placed almoſt horizontally; it is broad, flat, and round at the end, and is ſo ſituated, as to hinder the animal from viewing any thing below the eye; between theſe and the mouth, on each ſide, is a hard, callous protuberance: the mouth is ſmall, in proportion to the ſize of the head. The ſkin, which is of a duſky colour, is thinly covered with briſtles, which are diſpoſed in faſciculi, conſiſting of about five each. Thoſe between the ears, on the neck, and the beginning of the back, are conſiderably longer and thicker than the reſt, and form a kind of mane. The ears are large and ſharp pointed; they are lined on the inſide with long, whitiſh hairs. The tail, which is flat and ſlender, does not reach lower than the thighs, and is covered with hairs, likewiſe diſpoſed in faſciculi. When the animal is purſued, it always holds its tail erect.

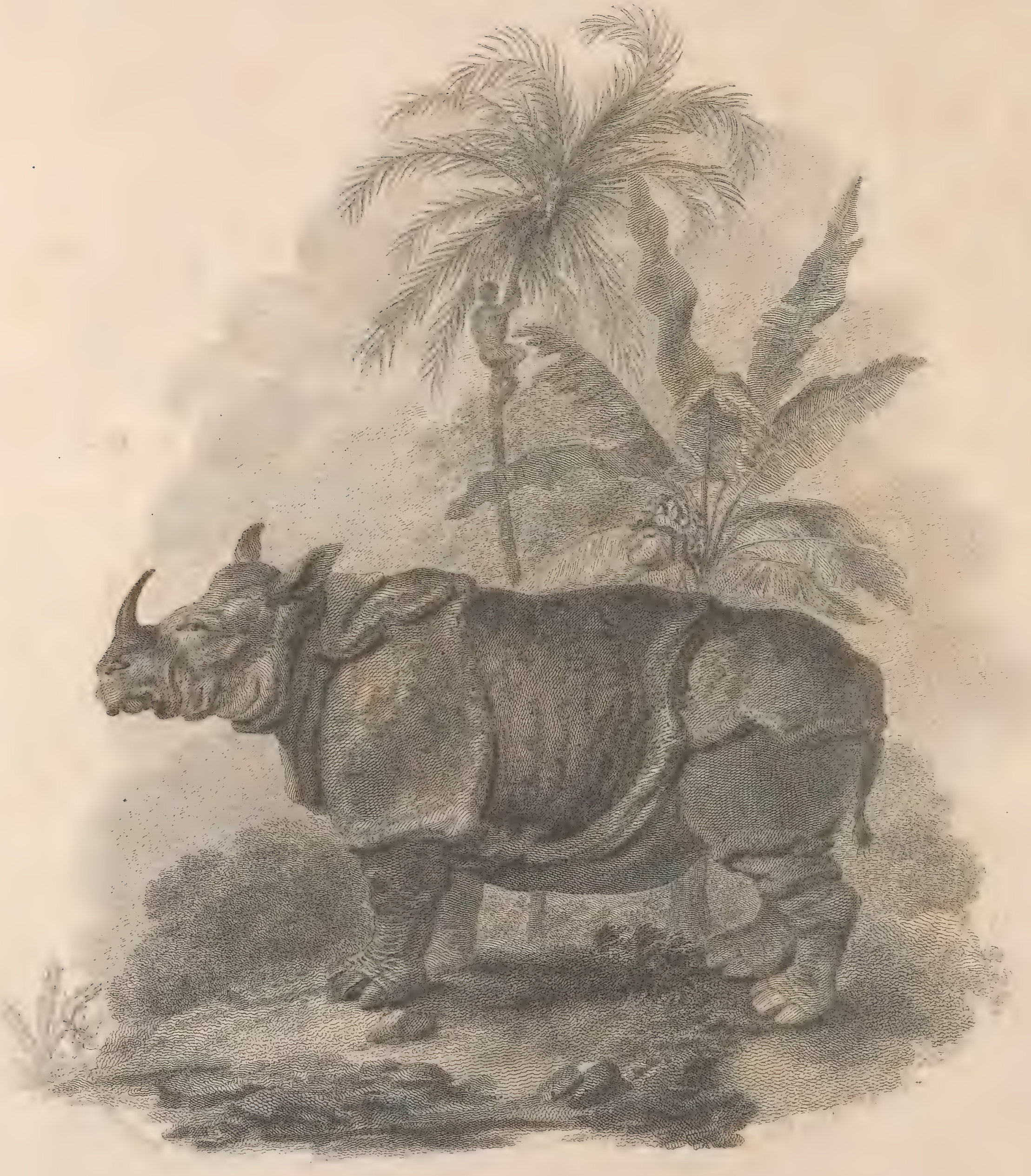
Theſe creatures live in burrows underground, the entrances to which are very narrow. The natives carefully avoid theſe retreats, as there is always great danger of their ruſhing out upon them unawares. They are much attached to their young, and run with them in their mouths, to avoid danger.

The fleſh of this animal is very good, and not unlike that of the German Wild Boar.

The African Wild Boar cannot be brought to breed with either the domeſtic or Chineſe Sow.

Theſe animals inhabit the wildeſt, moſt uncultivated, and hotteſt parts of Africa, from Senegal to Congo: they are alſo found on the Iſland of Madagaſcar (A).

(A) Flacourt Hiſt. of Madag. 152, quoted by Pennant.



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RHINOCEROS.

THE RHINOCEROS (A).

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Two obtuſe, inciſive teeth in each jaw, placed remote from each other.
Each hoof divided into three parts.
One ſolid, conic horn on the noſe.

There is a variety found with two horns, which differs alſo from this in other particulars.

SYNONIMS.

RHINOCEROS, *Plin. Hiſt. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 20. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 122. *Klein Quad.* 26. *Briſſon Quad.* 78. *Buffon*, xi. 174. *tab.* vii.
RHINOCEROS, or ABBADOS, *Bontius Ind.* 50. *Du Halde China*, i. 120.

THIS animal is next in ſize to the Elephant; it is ſix feet high, and twelve long, and bulky in proportion; its legs are comparatively much ſhorter than thoſe of the Elephant. It is found in the deſerts of Africa, and ſome parts of the Eaſt Indies, and in general wherever the Elephant is found.

Many authors conſider this as the Rem or Reem, often mentioned in the Scriptures, particularly Numb. 23, v. 22. Deut. 23, v. 17. Job 29, v. 12. Pſalm 22, v. 22. Pſalm 29, v. 6, and elſewhere. The tranſlators have there called it the Unicorn; however, the fact is, the animal there deſcribed is ſaid to poſſeſs many of the known qualities of the Rhinoceros; as ſwiftneſs, great ſtrength, rage, and untractableneſs.

It was early known to the Romans, as appears from a figure of it on the Præneſtine pavement, which repreſents the variety with two horns.

(A) The name is derived from the Greek *ῥὶς, ῥῖνος*, the noſe, and *κέρας* a horn.

THE RHINOCEROS.

According to M. Ladvocat(A), Agatarchides was the firſt who deſcribed the Rhinoceros. He lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philometer, about 480 years before the birth of our bleſſed Saviour. Afterwards Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, Artemidorus, Strabo, Elian, Oppian, Martial, and many others make mention of it. Artemidorus (B) profeſſes to have ſeen one, and accordingly his deſcription is the moſt exact of any. This ſeems to be the animal which Ariſtotle (C) calls the Oryx and the Indian Aſs. Mr. Pennant judiciouſly obſerves, that "his informers might well compare the clumſy ſhape of the Rhinoceros to that of an Aſs, ſo that the philoſopher might eaſily be induced to pronounce it a whole-footed animal." It is likewiſe the Bos Unicornis and Fera Rhinoceros of Pliny (D), who exactly deſcribes the large black horn on the fore-head and the hog-like tail. Other writers of later date have alſo deſcribed it; as Bontius, Aldrovandus, Chardin, and Ruyſh; but their accounts are very inaccurate and full of fabulous ſtories, ſuch as that related by Alkazuin, an Arabian writer, who ſays that, when the Rhinoceros drinks at a river, all other animals keep at a reſpectful diſtance till he has done; and that, when it has taken poſſeſſion of any place, no other animal dares approach within many miles of it, and many other ſuch abſurdities.

Dion(E) ſays, that the Emperor Auguſtus was the firſt who introduced this animal into the ſhows at Rome, on his triumph over Cleopatra. But Pliny(F), who was better acquainted with the Roman hiſtory, aſſures us, that Pompey the Great exhibited this ſpectacle firſt; and this is confirmed by Solinus, according to Polybius(G). Pliny(H) ſays, further, that it at length became a favourite exhibition. In the reign of Domitian it was frequently exhibited, and made to combat the Bull. And Martial the poet, who was an eye witneſs, ſays, that no animal fights fiercer or ſtronger. He ſays, the Rhinoceros will lift up a Bull with his horn like a football. The ſame poet remarks, that he is not eaſily provoked, but when he is once enraged, nothing

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(A) Lettre ſur le Rhinoceros.

(B) Strabo, lib. xvi.

(C) Hiſt. Anim. lib. ii. c. 1.

(D) Hiſt. Nat. lib. viii. c. 21.

(E) Dion. Caſ. i. 51.

(F) Hiſt. Nat. lib. viii. c. 20.

(G) Polyb. c. 43.

(H) Hiſt. Nat. lib. vii. c. 20.

can be more terrible. He ſays likewiſe, that a Rhinoceros lifted up a Bear, with his two horns(A), as eaſily as a Bull would a football.

The Rhinoceros is likewiſe mentioned during the reigns of Antoninus Pius, and Heliogabulus; but, after the decline of the Roman Empire, no more mention is made of it, till the year 1515, when one is ſaid to have combated an Elephant at Liſbon, under the reign of King Emmanuel, and to have killed the Elephant. Some were afterwards brought to Portugal and Spain, and one at length made its appearance in London, in the years 1684 and 1685, and another ſome years after; but there is no mention of any having reached either Germany or France till the year 1748, when one was exhibited at Paris; it was brought from the province of Acham, in the dominions of the King of Ava(B), was very tame, gentle, and even careſſing. It was continually eating hay, bread, fruit, peas, and beans, and in ſhort every thing that was given it, except fiſh and fleſh, which it would not touch. The keeper ſaid it conſumed daily ſixty pounds of hay and twenty pounds of bread, and drank fourteen pails of water; but this account ſeems rather exaggerated. It was very fond of the ſmoke of tobacco, and appeared much pleaſed when it was blown into its noſe and mouth. It was much delighted with ſharp prickly plants and thorny branches of trees. "I have often given it," ſays father Le Compte, "branches with very ſharp and ſtrong thorns on them, and have been ſurpriſed at the addreſs with which it bent and broke them in its mouth, without ſeeming to be in the leaſt incommoded by them: it is true they ſometimes drew blood from the mouth and tongue; but perhaps that even rendered them more palatable, and thoſe little wounds ſerved only to cauſe a ſenſation ſimilar to what is excited by ſalt, pepper, &c. on ours." This circumſtance has probably given riſe to the fabulous ſtory, that the tongue is as rough as a file; whereas, on the contrary, it reſembles much the tongue of a Hog, and is as ſoft as velvet to the touch.

(A) Commentators have been much perplexed to explain this paſſage in Martial, and have even ſuſpected ſome error in the text; whereas it is evident the poet means the two-horned Rhinoceros, one of which was probably then at Rome, as it is repreſented on a coin of Domitian, under whoſe reign Martial lived. *Phil. Tran.* xi. 913.

(B) Blomart. Dict. Rais. des Anim.

THE RHINOCEROS.

The ingenious and accurate Dr. Parſons publiſhed a hiſtory of the Rhinoceros in 1743, an abſtract from which cannot but prove acceptable, on account of its undoubted authenticity. The individual deſcribed by him was brought from Bengal, and although only two years old, the expence of the food and journey amounted to near one thouſand pounds ſterling; his daily food was ſeven pounds of rice, mixed with three pounds of ſugar: and given him at three meals; beſides which he had hay and green herbs, which laſt he preferred: he drank large quantities of water. His diſpoſition appeared to be peaceable, and he readily ſuffered all parts of his body to be touched. When hungry, or ſtruck by any one, he became miſchievous, and in both caſes nothing appeaſed him but food. When enraged, he ſprang forward, and nimbly raiſed himſelf to a conſiderable height, puſhing at the ſame time his head furiouſly againſt the walls, which he performed with amazing quickneſs, notwithſtanding his heavy aſpect and unwieldy maſs. " I often obſerved," ſays Dr. Parſons, " theſe movements produced by rage or impatience, eſpecially in the mornings before his rice and ſugar were brought him. The vivacity and promptitude of his motions, induced me to think, that he was altogether unconquerable, and that he could eaſily overtake any man who ſhould offend him.

" This Rhinoceros, at the age of two years, was not taller than a young Cow that has never produced; but his body was very long and very thick. His head was diſproportionably large. From the ears to the horn there was a concavity, the two extremities of which, namely, the upper end of the muzzle and the upper part near the ears were conſiderably raiſed. The horn, which was not yet above an inch high, was black, ſmooth at the top, but full of wrinkles directed backwards at the baſe. The noſtrils were ſituated very low, being not above an inch diſtant from the opening of the mouth. The under lip was pretty ſimilar to that of an Ox; but the upper lip had a great reſemblance to that of a Horſe, with this advantageous difference, that the Rhinoceros can lengthen his, move it from ſide to ſide, roll it about a ſtaff, and ſeize with it any object he wiſhes to carry to his mouth. The tongue of this young Rhinoceros was ſoft like that of a Calf; his eyes were without any vivacity, in figure reſembling thoſe of a Hog, and were ſituated lower or nearer the noſtrils than in any other quadruped. His ears were large, thin at the extremities, and contracted at their origin by a kind of annular rugoſity. The neck was very ſhort, and ſurrounded by two thick folds of ſkin. The ſhoulders were very thick; and at their juncture there was another fold of ſkin which deſcended on the fore-legs. The body of this young Rhinoceros was very thick, and pretty much reſembled that of a Cow near the end of her geſtation. Between the body and the crupper there was another fold which deſcended on the hind-legs; and laſtly, another fold tranſverſely ſurrounded the lower part of the crupper, at ſome diſtance from the tail. The belly was large, and hung near the ground, particularly its middle part. The legs were ſhort, thick, round, and ſtrong, and their joint bended backwards: this joint, which, when the animal lay down, was covered with a remarkable fold of the ſkin, became apparent when he ſtood. The tail, which was thin, and proportionably ſhort, grew a little thicker at the extremity, which was garniſhed with ſome ſhort, thick, hard hairs. The ſkin was impenetrable, and ſo thick, that when a man laid hold of any of the folds, he would imagine he was handling a wooden plank of half an inch thick. Dr. Grew remarks that, when tanned, it is exceſſively hard, and thicker than that of any other terreſtrial animal. It is every where covered, more or leſs, with incruſtations, in the form of galls or tuberoſities, which are ſmall on the top of the neck and back, but become larger on the ſides: the largeſt are on the ſhoulders and crupper: they extend along the thighs and legs, and even on the feet; but between the folds the ſkin is penetrable, delicate, and as ſoft as ſilk to the touch, while the external part of the fold is equally hard with the reſt. This tender ſkin between the folds is of a light fleſh-colour; and the ſkin of the belly is nearly of the ſame colour and conſiſtence. The galls or tuberoſities on the ſkin ſhould not be compared to ſcales; they are ſimple indurations only, without any regularity in their figure, or ſymmetry in their reſpective poſitions. The flexibility of the ſkin in the folds enables the Rhinoceros to move his head, neck, and members, with facility. The whole body, except at the joints, is inflexible, and reſembles a coat of mail."

The horn of the Rhinoceros is entirely ſolid, and formed of the hardeſt bony ſubſtance, growing from the upper maxillary bone by ſo ſtrong an apophyſe as ſeemingly to make but one part with it. In a full-grown animal it is ſometimes near four feet long, and ſix or ſeven inches in diameter at the baſe. Its general colour is brown; though ſome have been ſeen grey, and even white, and theſe are held in greateſt eſteem. Martial informs us (A) that the horn was much valued by the Romans, and bore a high price, and that the ladies of faſhion uſed them in the baths to hold their eſſence-bottles and oils. It is likewiſe much valued in India, and Pope Clement VII. preſented one to the King of France as a very choice rarity. The Venetians purchaſed one at a high price of a Jew; and it is related (B) that when the French plundered the palace of Peter de Medicis, they found the horn of a Rhinoceros, which they conſidered as a great treaſure. The ideal value is however now much leſſened, and it is only preſerved in the cabinets of the curious. Many medicinal virtues have been aſcribed to it, but without foundation.

The age of this animal is not aſcertained with any degree of certainty. The female produces but one young one at a time, and at conſiderable periods. If it is true, as ſome ſay, that they bring forth at three years, it is probable, from analogy, that they do not outlive twenty.

The Rhinoceros delights in marſhy and luxuriant paſtures, and grazes as the Ox does; but its favourite food is the ſtinking ſtapelia (c). It is fond of wallowing in the mud like a Hog, and will plunge into the water like a Duck to cool itſelf.

As the Rhinoceros is naturally of a pacific temper, it is probable that the account Pliny gives of its engaging the Elephant is without foundation. It is a ſolitary animal, and never attacks man but when provoked: it then becomes very furious and formidable. Mr. Pennant mentions a Shropſhire gentleman whoſe belly was ripped open by the horn of one of theſe animals while in India, and he was ſo fortunate as to ſurvive it.

The uſual method of taking this animal, is in pits dug in the paths by which they go to drink, and covered over dexterouſly with branches, graſs, &c. It is alſo ſometimes ſhot in the belly as it lies ſleeping on one

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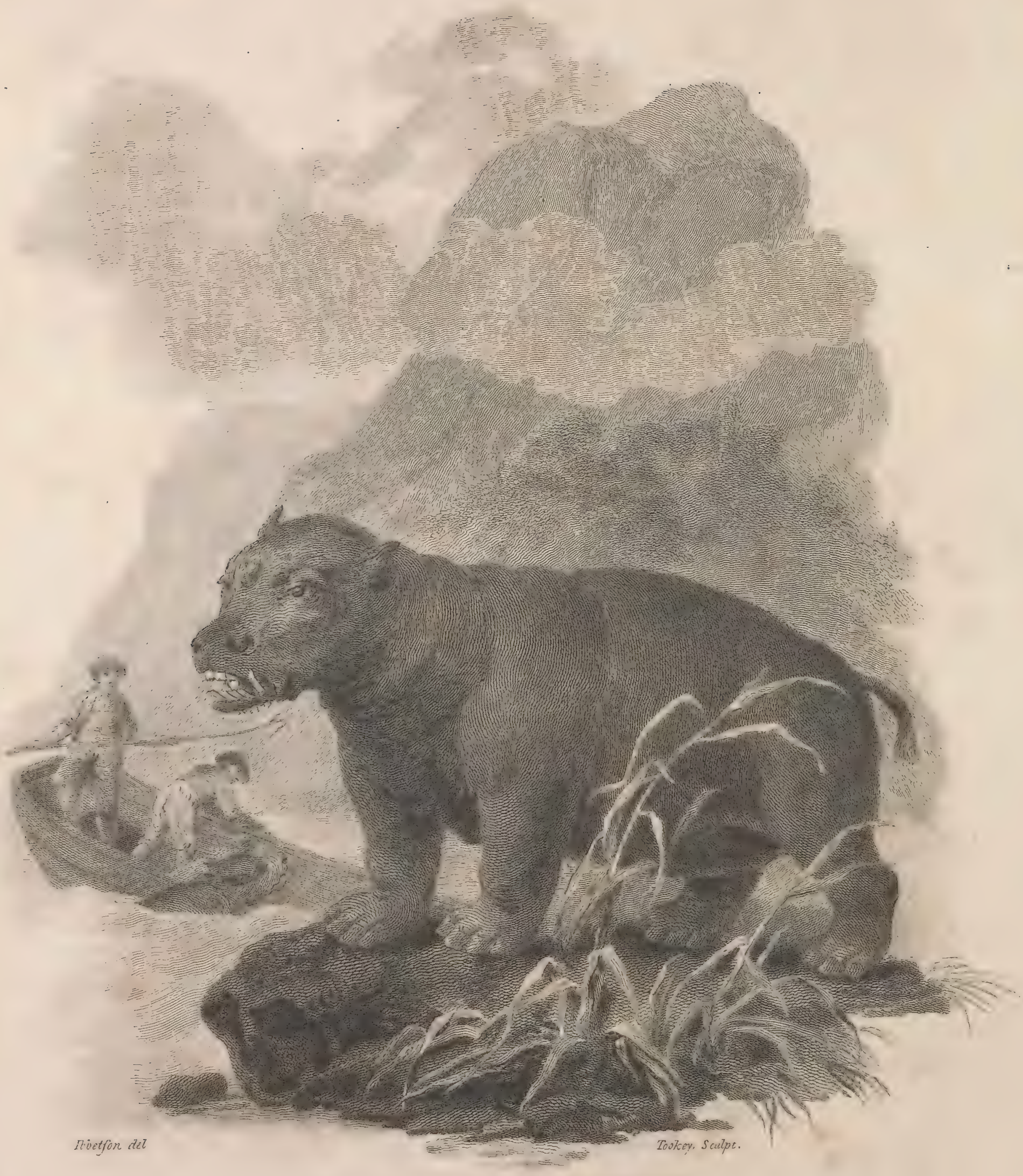
(A) Martial, lib. xiv. Epig. 53. (B) Paul Jov. Hiſt. Anim. lib. xviii. (c) Botanic Mag. vol. i.

ſide, but this is not eaſy to accompliſh, on account of the acuteneſs of its ſmell and hearing, which two ſenſes it is ſaid to poſſeſs in very high perfection.

Buffon ſays, there is a fœtus of a Rhinoceros in the Royal Cabinet, which was taken from the mother in the Iſland of Java. By the memoir accompanying this fœtus we are informed, that twenty-eight hunters having aſſembled to attack the dam, they followed her at a diſtance for ſome days, detaching one or two of their number from time to time to reconnoitre her ſituation; that by this means they ſurpriſed her while aſleep; and ſilently approached ſo near, that the twenty-eight muſkets were diſcharged at once into the lower part of her belly.

The Aſiatics ſometimes tame theſe animals, and bring them into the field of battle, to ſtrike terror into their enemies; but they are in general ſo unmanageable, that they do more harm than good, and frequently turn on their maſters.

Bontius and others ſay, that the Indians eat the fleſh of the Rhinoceros, and that it is very well flavoured: it is however very coarſe and hard.



Ibbetſon del

Tookey. Sculpt.

London. Pubiſhed by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Belch, August 1798.

HIPPOPOTAMUS.

THE HIPPOPOTAME.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting teeth and two tuſks in each jaw.
Each hoof divided into four parts.

SYNONIMS.

Ιππος ποταμιος, *Ariſt. Hiſt. Ann.* lib. ii. c. 7.
HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 101. *Klein Quad.* 34.
HIPPOPOTAMUS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 26. *Geſner Quad.* 493. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 493.
HIPPOPOTAME, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 59.
CHEROPOTAMUS ET HIPPOPOTAMUS, *Proſ. Alp. Ægypt*, i. 245.
RIVER PAARD, *Houttuyn Nat. Hiſt.* iii. 405. *tab.* 28.
SEA HORSE, *Adamſon's Voy.* 133. *Leo Afr.* 344.
SEA OX, *Lobo Abiſſ.* 105. *Kolben Cape,* ii. 129. *Leo Afr.* 344.
RIVER HORSE, *Ludolph Œth.* 60.
BEHEMOTH, OR HIPPOPOTAMUS, *Shaw's Travels, Supp.* 87.
L'HIPPOPOTAME *de Buffon*, xii. 22. *tab.* iii. *Briſſon Quad.* 83.

WHEN we conſider the enormous bulk of this huge animal, which is exceeded in ſize by the Elephant alone, it ſeems matter of aſtoniſhment, that, till lately, ſo little of its hiſtory has been known; and that its figure has been ſo differently, and, in general, ſo badly repreſented. It cannot be doubted that it was known to the ancients: mention is made of it in the book of Job, where it is called Behemoth; and its peculiar properties are deſcribed in a ſtyle and manner moſt beautifully poetical. The Egyptians were likewiſe not unacquainted with it, for its figure is frequently ſeen engraven on their obeliſks; the Romans alſo knew it, as it is found on ſome of their medals. Scaurus (A) exhibited one, as a public ſpectacle, during his ædileſhip; and Auguſtus produced one at his triumph over Cleopatra (B); notwithſtanding which, both the figures and accounts given of it have been very erroneous, and even contradictory. The travels of Dr. Sparrman and other modern naturaliſts, on whoſe abilities and integrity we may depend, have at length, in a great meaſure, removed the veil which obſcured this part of natural hiſtory, and enabled us to give a tolerably accurate account of this moſt extraordinary animal. With the true ardor of naturaliſts, they followed it to its places of abode, in the interior parts of Africa, many hundred miles up the country; and, from the opportunities they had, and the uſe they made of them, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of their accounts.

The largeſt animals of this ſpecies meaſure ſixteen feet nine inches in length, ſix feet and a half in height, and are fifteen feet in girt; the mouth opens two feet four inches wide; the tuſks are above a foot long, clear of the gums, and the grinders weigh three pounds each. The general clumſy appearance of this creature makes it bear a great reſemblance to a Hog, except that the noſe is rounder, the head larger, and the legs more clumſy; the feet are divided into four toes, each armed with a ſtrong hoof, or nail; and, notwithſtanding the animal is amphibious, they are not connected by any membranes. It is probable the name of Sea Cow was given to it from its having four ſtomachs, in common with that animal; and that it was called Sea Horſe, from the neighing noiſe it makes with its voice, which, Dr. Sparrman ſays, may be tolerably well expreſſed by the words *heurh hurh, heoh-heoh;* the two firſt of which are uttered ſlowly, in a ſharp and tremulous ſound, like the grunting of ſome animals; while the compound word is ſounded very quick, and much reſembles the neighing of a Horſe.

This animal inhabits all the large rivers of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope; but it is found in greateſt abundance at Konaps River.

(A) Plin. lib. 8. c. 26.

(B) Dion Caſſius, lib. 51. quoted by Pennant.

It comes on ſhore by night, to feed on the luxuriant herbage which grows on the banks of the rivers, and ſometimes does great damage to the adjacent plantations of rice and other grain, of which it tramples down and deſtroys even more than it eats. It is alarmed at the leaſt noiſe, when it inſtantly plunges into the water, and ſinks to the bottom, where it walks about at its eaſe, riſing ſometimes to the ſurface to take in freſh air, when it remains for a minute or two with its head above water, making a horrid bellowing noiſe, which may be heard at a conſiderable diſtance. It is a ſhy and cautious animal; and, in places where it ſuſpects danger, it puts only one noſtril out of the water, for the purpoſe of breathing.

Like the Rhinoceros and Elephant, this animal is almoſt deſtitute of hair, a few only being thinly ſcattered on different parts of the head and body; theſe are of a reddiſh-brown colour, and are from a quarter to half an inch in length, except thoſe which grow on the edges of the tail, which are longer; they are placed at the diſtance of half an inch from each other. The tail is ſhaped like that of the Rhinoceros, flattened at the ſides, and the edges, or ſharp parts, are placed upwards and downwards. The ſkin of the Hippopotamus is ſtronger, thicker, and more flexible than that of the Rhinoceros, but it is not ſo tranſparent; the coloniſts make excellent whips of it, which are more durable than any other.

Dr. Sparrman ſays, the fleſh of the young Hippopotamus, which he killed, was tender, and the fat taſted like marrow; he adds, the coloniſts conſider the fleſh and fat of the Sea Cow as the wholeſomeſt meat that can be eaten; particularly the gelatinous part of the feet, which, when properly dreſſed, are conſidered as a great delicacy. The dried tongues of theſe animals are likewiſe conſidered as a great dainty.

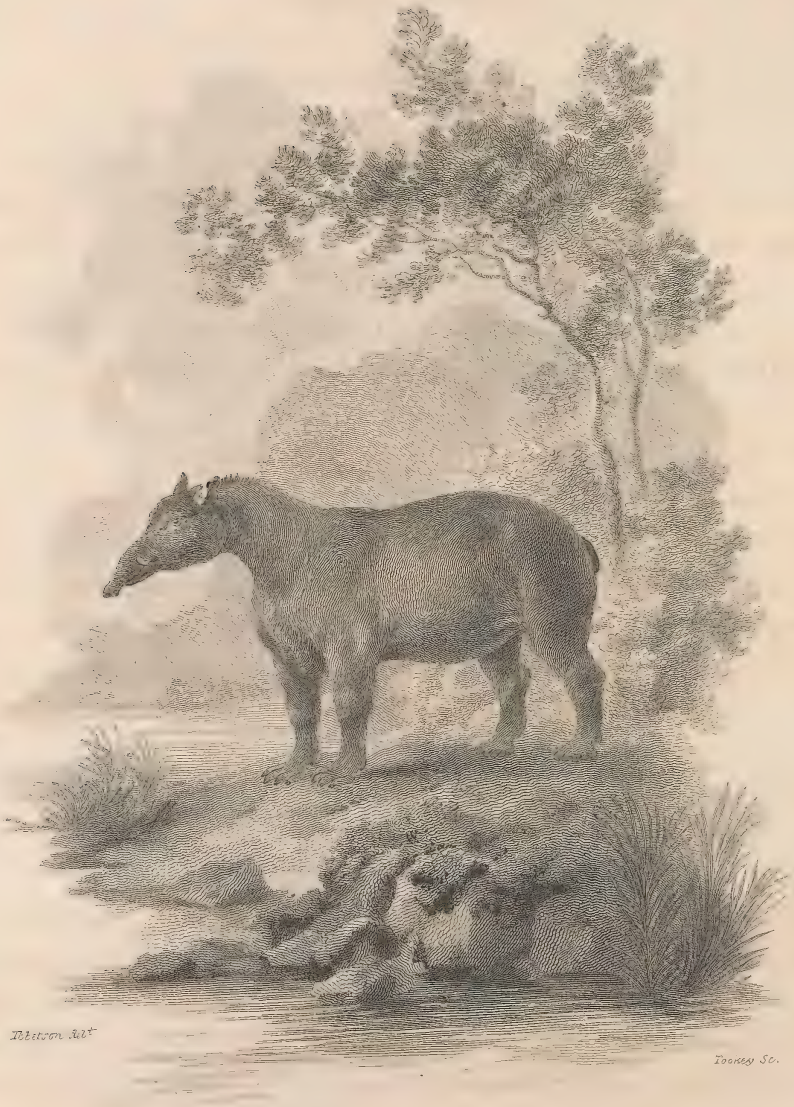
It appears that this animal is capable of living in ſalt water, as Dr. Sparrman ſays, he has ſeen them at the mouth of Kromme and Camtour Rivers, eſpecially the latter, thruſting their heads above water, to blow themſelves in open daylight: it is probable, however, that it cannot drink ſalt water; as a Hippopotamus, which had been diſturbed in the river, and had taken refuge in the ſea, was obliged to go on ſhore every night, to drink freſh water from a well in the neighbourhood, till, at laſt, it was killed by ſome people who lay in ambuſh for it.

The Hippopotamus is not ſo quick in its pace as the generality of the larger quadrupeds; it is, however, a dangerous animal to meet with out of the water; for, though its diſpoſition is naturally mild, it becomes furious, when provoked, and from the amazing width of its mouth, is capable of biting a man in two in an inſtant.

Dr. Sparrman gives the following account of a rencounter he had with a Hippopotamus one night, which we ſhall make no apology for tranſcribing: "We ſet ourſelves down cloſe by each other's ſide, in a path made by the Sea Cows; making ourſelves pretty ſure, as the place was flat, and conſequently it was light here, of being able, if any Hippopotamus ſhould happen to come upon the ſhallow, and look about it, to ſee it plain enough to kill it with a volley of three ſhot. But, to the great endangering of our lives, we, on a ſudden, found the animal much quicker in its motions, as well as bolder, than we had thought it; for, while I was ſitting half aſleep, and meditating on the ſubject, ſtruck with the conſideration, that although we, with our guns, had at that preſent moment the dominion over Job's Behemoth; yet, on the other hand, the flies, or ſmall muſquitoes, had the dominion over us; ſo much, indeed, that I was forced to wrap my face up in a handkerchief; a Sea Cow came out of the river, ruſhing upon us, with a hideous cry, as ſwift as an arrow out of a bow; at the ſame time, I heard the farmer call out, "*Heer Jeſus!*" but luckily, at the very inſtant, he diſcharged his piece, which, flaſhing full in the animals face, contributed perhaps more than the ball, to make it ſtart back; when ſetting up another cry, it threw itſelf into the water again with as great precipitation as it came out."

Lieutenant Paterſon, who travelled into the internal parts of Africa, relates the method uſed by the natives to catch theſe animals, as follow: "They dig large holes in the ground, along the banks of the river, about ten feet diameter, and ſome of them about ten feet deep: in the bottom of theſe pits they place pieces of wood, ſharpened at the points, and then cover the cavity with branches of trees and turf (A). When the Hippopotami come out of the river, in the night, to graze, they often fall into theſe ſnares, and very frequently receive wounds which occaſion their immediate death." This account is confirmed by the late Colonel Gordon, commandant of the Cape, who killed a great number of theſe animals. He adds, they are very dexterous in covering theſe pits, and as the Hippopotamus will not readily go, except where there are prints of the feet of its own kind, the natives always keep a foot to mark the ſand which covers the pit.

(A) The traveller ſeems to have forgot that the Hippopotamus is ſixteen feet in length, conſequently a pit of ten feet diameter is not large enough to contain him.



Ibbetson del^t

Tookey Sc.

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LONG NOSED TAPIIR .

THE TAPIIR.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

The fore hoofs divided into three parts, and a ſort of falſe hoof behind. Hind hoofs divided into three.

SYNONIMS.

LE TAPIR OU MANIPOURIS, *Briſſon Quad.* 81. *De Buffon,* xi. 444. *tab.* xliii.

ELEPHANT HOG, *Wafer's Voy. in Dampier,* iii. 400.

SUS AQUATICUS MULTISULCUS, *Barrere France Æquin,* 160.

MOUNTAIN COW, *Dampier,* ii. 102.

ANTA OU GRAND BETE, *Gumilla Orenoque,* ii. 15. *Condamine Voy.* 82.

SPECIES OF HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE, *Bancroft Guiana,* 127.

TAPIIRETE BRASILIENSIBUS LUSITANIS ANTA. *Marcgrave Braſil,* 229. *Piſo Braſil,* 101. *Nieuhoff's Voy.* 23. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 126. *Klein Quad.* 36.

HIPPOPOTAMUS TERRESTRIS. H. PEDIBUS POSTICIS TRISULCIS, *Linn. Syſt. Ed.* x. 74.

THE Long-noſed Tapiir, which has been miſtaken by ſome authors for the Hippopotamus, is an inhabitant of the woods and rivers on the eaſtern ſide of South America, from the Iſthmus of Darien to the River of Amazons. Amidſt theſe favourite retreats it devotes the day to repoſe, and at the approach of night goes out in queſt of food. If diſturbed it plunges into the water, and either ſwims, or walks on the bottom as on dry ground, according to its inclination.

Its long and ſlender noſe extends far beyond the lower jaw, forming in the male, a ſort of proboſcis, which may be either drawn up or contracted at pleaſure. Each jaw contains ten cutting teeth, and a ſimilar number of grinders; its ears are erect, oval, and bordered with white; its eyes are ſmall, the form of its body reſembling that of a hog; its back arched; its legs ſhort; and its hoofs ſmall, black, and hollow; its tail is extremely ſmall; its hair ſhort, and of a duſky colour; the neck is covered with a briſtly mane, about an inch and a half high. The female differs from the male in wanting the proboſcis, and having both the jaws of an equal length.

This animal, which grows to the ſize of a young Cow, is of a mild and inoffenſive diſpoſition, and is capable of being made perfectly tame. They are ſometimes kept in Guiana, and fed in the farm yards with other domeſtic beaſts; they live chiefly on fruits, graſs, and ſugar-canes; they feed themſelves with their noſe, uſing it in the ſame manner as the Rhinoceros uſes his upper lip. They are ſaid to know the perſon who uſually ſupplies them with food, and to rummage people's pockets in ſearch for meat.

The Indians ſhoot them with envenomed arrows, in order to obtain their ſkins for bucklers, and to procure a repaſt which they pronounce excellent.

The moſt common attitude of the Tapiir is ſitting on the rump, like a Dog. It is a ſalacious, ſluggiſh animal, but if attacked it will make a vigorous reſiſtance, and will tear the ſkin from ſuch Dogs as it can poſſibly ſeize.

THE ELEPHANT(A).

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

No cutting teeth: two vaſt tuſks; a long proboſcis.
Feet round, terminated by five ſmall hoofs.

SYNONIMS.

Ελεφας, *Ariſt. Hiſt. An.* lib. i. c. 11. ix. c. 1.
ELEPHAS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 1. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 131.
ELEPHAS MAXIMUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 48.
L'ELEPHANT, *de Buffon,* xi. 1. *tab.* 1.
GREAT ELEPHANT, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 62.

THE external form of the Elephant offers nothing very particular to attract our notice or admiration, but when we contemplate its enormous bulk and ſtature, our thoughts are preſently raiſed from the creature to the great Creator, with an awful and reverential aſtoniſhment, at that power which could inform ſuch a ſtupendous maſs of animal matter, with every degree of ſuppleneſs and activity, neceſſary for its preſervation and happineſs, and endue it with inſtinctive faculties inferior to none, and ſuperior to moſt of the animal creation.

The Elephant is undoubtedly the largeſt quadruped known; ſome, indeed, have thought, from the immenſe bones and teeth found under-ground, in Siberia, and the banks of the Ohio, that an animal exiſts, or has once exiſted, much larger than the largeſt Elephant now known, and the name of the Mammouth has been given to it. What ſeems to favour this opinion is,

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(A) The name of this animal is derived from the Hebrew word *Alaph,* which ſignifies to teach or inſtruct, on account of its extraordinary docility and ſagacity.

that although the grinders found in Siberia much reſemble thoſe of the Elephant, yet the curvature of the tuſks is different; notwithſtanding which, Mr. Pennant aſſents to the opinion of thoſe who think they once belonged to the Elephant. As to what are found in the banks of the Ohio, they all differ from thoſe of the Elephant in many particulars, which have been noticed by the late Dr. Hunter, in an ingenious eſſay, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. lviii. 34, to which we refer the more curious reader. Theſe foſſil bones are alſo found in Peru and the Brazils. There is certainly abundance of room for ſuch a race of animals in the immenſe foreſts and wilds, which are hitherto only known by their name and ſituation; but, till one of them has been ſeen alive, the matter muſt remain in obſcurity. If no ſuch animal ever exiſted (A), we may fairly conclude, that the Elephant formerly grew to a ſtature much exceeding that of the preſent race, as the bones, juſt mentioned, are frequently much larger than any found in the largeſt Elephant at this time.

There are certain accounts that the Elephant attains the height of twelve feet, and ſome are ſaid to have been found even three feet higher (B). They are much larger in Africa than in the Eaſt Indies. It would be difficult to imagine any thing clumſier than the appearance of this animal. The head is enormouſly large, and joined to the body by a neck ſo thick and unwieldy, that although it has as many joints in the bone as other quadrupeds, it would not be poſſible for it to reach the vegetables on which it feeds, were it not for the aſſiſtance of the proboſcis, or trunk, with which it is furniſhed at the end of its noſe. This wonderful organ is cartilaginous, hollow like a tube, compoſed of many rings, extremely flexible, and withal ſo ſtrong, that it is capable of breaking off large branches of trees, to force its way through the thick woods; with it the Elephant lifts heavy burdens, either to carry them, or to place them on its back; it is through this canal that the animal breathes

(A) Mr. Pennant very properly obſerves, that "it is more than probable that this animal yet exiſts in ſome of thoſe remote parts of the vaſt new continent, unpenetrated yet by *Europeans*. Providence maintains and continues every created ſpecies; and we have as much aſſurance, that no race of animals will any more ceaſe, while the earth remaineth, than *seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night*."

(B) Pennant.

and ſmells; in ſhort, it may be conſidered as a long extended noſe, largeſt near the head, and gradually tapering to the extremity, where it is furniſhed with a kind of moveable finger, which ſeems to divide the opening into two parts, or ſometimes almoſt entirely to cloſe it up. It is poſſeſſed of exquiſite ſenſibility, and capable of taking up the ſmalleſt bodies from the ground; this part is ſo neceſſary to the well-being of the Elephant, that, without it, it could not exiſt, or convey any nouriſhment to its mouth, which is ſituated at the under part of the head, and ſeems rather joined to the breaſt than the head. It enjoys the ſenſe of ſmelling in high perfection, and will inſtantly diſcover food in the pocket of any one near it, and take it out with its trunk with great dexterity. The ears are very long, large, and thick; the eyes ſmall in proportion to the ſize of the head, and the tongue is ſmaller than might be expected.

This animal has only four grinders in each jaw; in the upper jaw are two vaſt tuſks, which point forwards and bend upwards; the largeſt imported into England are ſeven feet long, and weigh 152 pounds each; they are of a very hard and firm contexture, well known by the name of ivory, and greatly uſed by different artificers. The back of the Elephant is much arched; the legs are thick, and appear like vaſt pillars; the feet are not divided, but, at the extremities, they terminate in five round hoofs; the tail reſembles that of a Hog. The general colour of the animal is duſky, which varies to black, and ſometimes white, and even ſpotted; but theſe are eſteemed great rarities. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and, when well dreſſed, is proof againſt a muſket ball: it appears all over chapped and cracked, like the bark of an oak, with a few black hairs very thinly ſcattered on it. The voice of the Elephant is a hollow kind of roar, which is eaſily excited by attempting to take hold of the trunk, of which it is very jealous, as if conſcious that its well-being entirely depends on the preſervation of that uſeful organ; when it is much provoked, its roaring is tremendouſly dreadful, as may well be imagined from the enormous bulk of the animal.

Although the general appearance of the Elephant does not promiſe great alertneſs in its actions, or ſwiftneſs in its paces, yet it performs all its motions with great eaſe and velocity. Its uſual pace is ſlow and circumſpect, though not heavy; it is a grave kind of march, at the rate of about three miles in an hour; when he would avoid danger, or attack an enemy, he lengthens and quickens his ſtep, ſo as to keep up with a Horſe on a briſk gallop, though not at full ſpeed. The Indian hunters remark, that he turns eaſier to the right than to the left. He delights to flounder in limpid water, and ſwims long with eaſe, eſpecially when ſeveral are together, provided the waves or current are not too violent. He is alſo very fond of ſucking up a large quantity of water in his trunk, part of which he conveys to his mouth, and drinks, and he directs his trunk ſo as to let the remainder run over every part of his body.

The ſingular modeſty of this animal leaves us hitherto in the dark as to its mode of generation; ſome authors, indeed, pretend to deſcribe it, but their relations are ſo contradictory and improbable, that little or no dependence can be placed on them. The female is much leſs than the male, and is generally allowed to go one year with young, though Ariſtotle ſays ſhe goes two years. She has two teats, which are placed between the fore legs.

The Elephant does not arrive at its full growth till it is thirty years old, and lives in a ſtate of captivity to the age of one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty years, though it is probable they live much longer in a ſtate of freedom. It has been aſſerted that the young one ſucks its mother through its trunk, but this ſeems an error. Mr. Foucher D'Obſonville, who lived ſome time in India, gives the following account of this matter. "A young one," ſays he, "of two or three months old, about the height of a bullock, of a year and a half, but more bulky, was kept at a houſe oppoſite to my lodging, at Coemboutour, in the Maipour, whence I had frequent opportunities of obſerving that, as ſoon as the female lay down on her litter, the young one ſeized her teat, and preſſed it in his mouth, his trunk lying careleſsly on his dam's body. It is true, I have ſometimes ſeen this young one, particularly when ſtanding, ſeize, play with, and careſs the teat of the dam with his trunk. However, I do not ſuppoſe it poſſible, at his age, to draw even a few drops of milk, by this mode; I ſay a few drops, for as to a larger quantity it was abſolutely impoſſible, in as much as the orifice of his trunk was then too narrow to admit of his embracing the part conveniently. It was this kind of fact, perhaps, ſeen ſuperficially, which occaſioned the error of certain travellers, while others, remarking that the Elephants quench their thirſt by pumping the water through their trunk into their throat, ſuppoſed it a probable inference, that they ſucked after the ſame manner; but whatever may have been the cauſe, the error is indubitable."

The wild Elephant in India feeds on herbs, fruits, corn, and the tender parts of ſhrubs; he is very fond of the bamboo grain (A), and the food given him, when tame, is not very different. By way of regale, he is ſometimes fed with dumplins made of wheat flour, boiled rice, or other corn kneaded up with butter and molaſſes, to which ſome bottles of arrack are added.

Like moſt herbivorous animals, the Elephant lives in ſmall ſocieties, having a chief always at the head of the herd, which, in caſe of danger, advances firſt, and all unite their efforts for their mutual defence.

The captivity of the Elephant does not prevent the return of the rutting ſeaſons; the female then appears uneaſy, but is gentle and obedient, notwithſtanding: but it is not ſo with the male, his ardor renders him furious, and he often breaks his chains; when at large, he wanders about with an unequal gait, ſometimes ſlow, ſometimes precipitate; all who come in his way are liable to experience the effects of his fury, and even his cornac, or driver, is not ſafe. He would, indeed, do much miſchief, if his fury were not oppoſed by men who run before him with long pikes, which they threaten to thruſt in his eyes.

The Elephant ſeems to poſſeſs many moral qualities, which almoſt beſpeak a refined kind of inſtinct, approaching towards reflection. He is remarkably ſuſceptible of gratitude, attachment, pride, emulation, and rancour. He apparently comprehends, in two or three years, every thing his cornac or driver commands him to do; he haſtens or ſlackens his pace, in obedience

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(A) The bamboo ſomewhat reſembles the jointed ſtraw of wheat, but on a much larger ſcale; it bears an ear containing a grain very like oats, but in colour, ſize, and taſte more reſembling ſmall wheat. It affords ſubſtantial nouriſhment, and the inhabitants of the high chain of mountains, which divides the peninſula, frequently uſe it inſtead of rice.

to his voice, or the impreſſion of his hand armed with a ſharp hook, called *ankocha*. He lies down on his belly, that he may be mounted with greater eaſe, or preſents his leg bent, by way of a ſtep, and aſſiſts his maſter to mount on his back with his trunk. At the word of command, he performs the office of executioner; he ſeizes a criminal with his trunk, toſſes him in the air, and then tramples him to death: in his encounters with other animals, he unites prudence with courage; he knows, for example, the danger he is expoſed to when he fights a Tiger; ſenſible that his trunk is the only part where he can be materially injured by his enemy, he takes care to keep it elevated above the reach of the Tiger's fangs and claws, and endeavours to give him an effectual ſtroke, that he may ſtun him, and then cruſh him under his feet, or ruſh upon him with impunity, and transfix him with his tuſks. If well educated, he is not diſmayed by fireworks, or even the roaring of cannon. Before the invention of gunpowder, the Elephant was much uſed in battle; a tower or platform was faſtened on his back, capable of containing four or five combatants, armed with bows, arrows, javelins, &c. he was alſo, ſometimes, taught to ruſh on the enemy, having a chain faſtened to his trunk, with which he made dreadful havock among the ranks, knocking down and killing all that ſtood in his way; but ſince the uſe of fire-arms, he is no longer ſent to the field of battle, except for ſhow, as he is not always to be depended on, but when rendered furious by deſperate wounds, he will ſometimes avenge himſelf on his friends.

The natural temper of the Elephant is mild and circumſpect, and he is never cruel from ferocious brutality, as the Buffalo and ſome other animals are. He is with difficulty provoked to aſſault or combat with other creatures, and though otherwiſe obedient, he refuſes at firſt with evident ſigns of horror.

The following anecdote, of which Mr. Le Baron de Lauriſton was a witneſs, is related by Mr. Foucher D'Obſonville in his Philoſophic Eſſays on the Manners, &c. of foreign Animals, and will ſerve to give an idea of the ſenſible and benevolent character of the Elephant. "During the laſt war, his zeal, and certain circumſtances, conducted him to Lacknaor, the capital of the Soubah of that name, at a time when an epidemic diſtemper raged dreadfully among the inhabitants. The principal road to the palace-gate was covered with the ſick and dying, extended upon the ground, at the very moment when the nabob abſolutely muſt paſs. It appeared inevitable that the Elephant, on which he rode, muſt tread upon and cruſh many of theſe poor wretches, in his paſſage, unleſs they ſtopt ſome time to clear the way; but they were in haſte, and beſides, ſuch tenderneſs was unbecoming the dignity of a prince of his importance. The Elephant, however, without appearing to ſlacken his pace, or without receiving any command to that purpoſe, aſſiſted them with his trunk, removed ſome, ſet others on their feet, and ſtepped over the reſt with ſo much addreſs and aſſiduity, that not one perſon was hurt. An Aſiatic prince and his ſlaves were deaf to the cries of nature, while the heart of his beaſt relented; he, more worthy to elevate his face towards the heavens, felt and obeyed the general impulſe."

The Indians uſe the Elephant on many occaſions; as, for inſtance, when an army is to croſs a river, the cornac perſuades him, with many promiſes, to carry unuſual burdens, which the animal readily conſents to, and thus laden, will croſs rivers ſo deep, that only the extremity of his trunk is to be ſeen above water. They are likewiſe uſed for conveying cannon to the tops of high mountains, for launching ſhips, &c. It is related that one being directed to force a large veſſel into the water, the taſk proved beyond his ſtrength; whereupon his maſter, with a ſarcaſtic tone, ordered the keeper to take away this lazy beaſt, and bring another; the poor animal, as if ſtung by emulation, inſtantly repeated his efforts, fractured his ſkull, and died on the ſpot (A).

Elephants not only obey their cornacs, while they are preſent, but ſome will even, in their abſence, perform arduous taſks, which have been previouſly explained to them. "I have ſeen," ſays Mr. D'Obſonville, "two occupied in beating down a wall which their cornacs had deſired them to do, and encouraged them by a promiſe of fruits and brandy. They combined their efforts, and doubling up their trunks, which were guarded from injury by leather, thruſt againſt the ſtrongeſt part of the wall, and, by reiterated ſhocks, continued their attacks, ſtill obſerving and following the effects of the

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(A) Ludolph. Com. in Hiſt. Æth. 147.

equilibrium with their eyes; then, at laſt, making one grand effort, they ſuddenly drew back together, that they might not be wounded by the ruins." When a reward is offered to an Elephant, for any ſervice he is to perform, it is dangerous to diſappoint him, as he never fails to revenge the inſult.

The princes and grandees of India never travel without a great number of theſe animals in their ſuit, who are employed to convey the ladies of the ſeraglio on their backs, in cages made of lattice work, and covered with the boughs of trees; others are uſed to carry the immenſe quantities of baggage with which theſe great perſonages always travel.

Much more might be added concerning the moral and phyſical faculties of this animal; ſuffice it, however, to ſay, that gentle, expert, ſenſible, and intelligent, he comprehends, in a ſhort time, the meaning of expreſſions uſed by perſons to whom he is accuſtomed, and is eaſily taught to perform the moſt important ſervices. One thing, however, he needs not be inſtructed in, which is gratitude; generous by nature, he no longer regards his own ſafety, if he perceives his maſter or benefactor in danger, but runs inſtantly to his aſſiſtance.

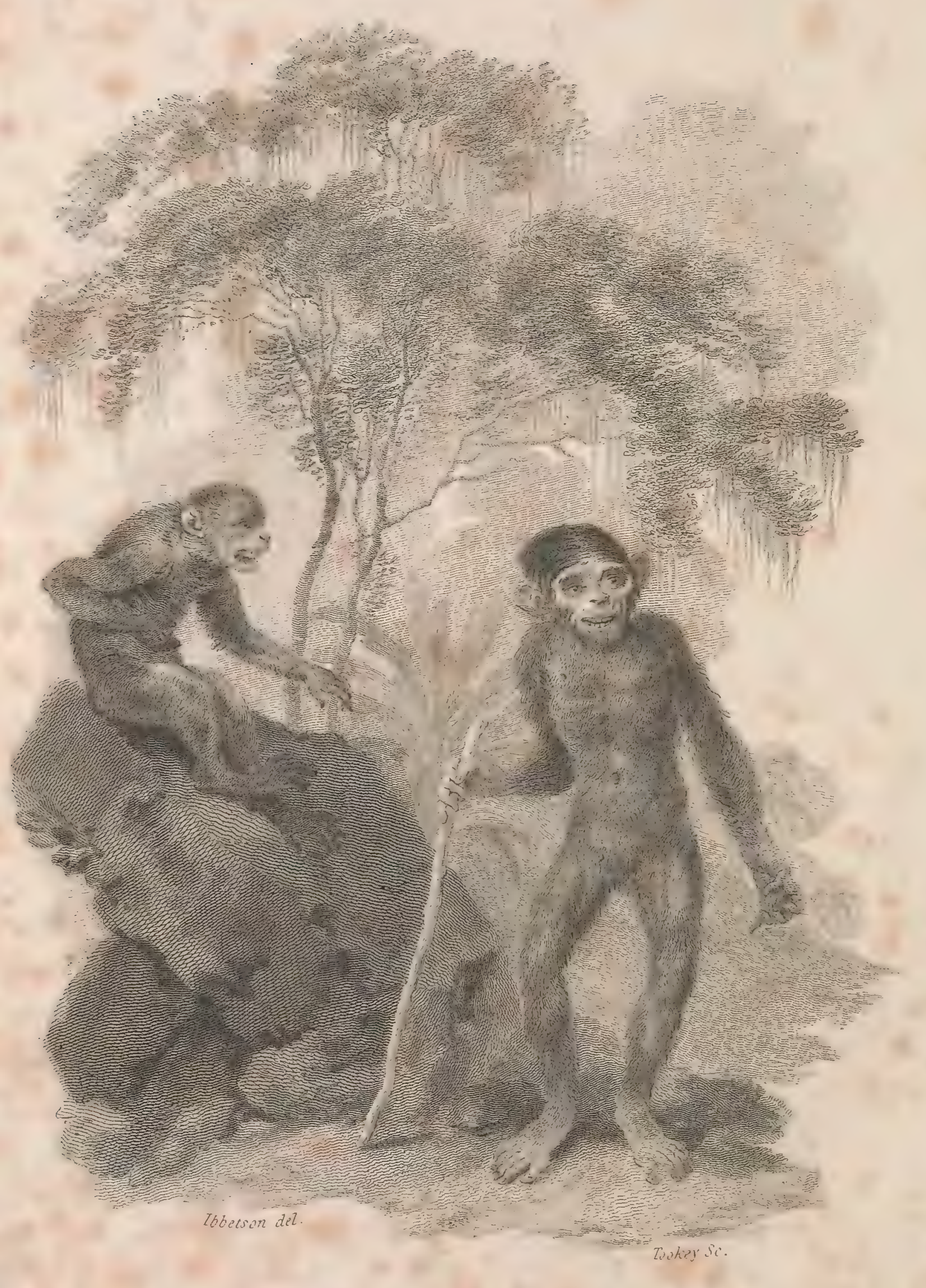
The Elephant never breeds in a ſtate of ſlavery; it becomes neceſſary, therefore, to recruit the numbers, which are unavoidably conſumed by diſeaſe, death, or accidents: for this purpoſe, the eaſtern princes ſend perſons yearly to the foreſts where they are found, who uſe various ſtratagems to catch them. There is not one, of the vaſt number of theſe creatures trained for ſervice, which has not been originally wild and forced into ſubjection. The manner of effecting this is curious, and worthy of notice. A foreſt is ſelected, which is known to abound with Elephants; in the midſt of this, a large piece of ground is incloſed with ſtrong paliſades, between which the boughs of trees are interwoven. This incloſure is narrow at one end, and gradually widens, ſo as to take in a great tract of land: ſeveral thouſand men aſſiſt in the chaſe, and place themſelves ſo as to prevent the eſcape of the wild Elephants: this they effect by kindling fires at proper diſtances, and making a dreadful noiſe with drums and other diſcordant inſtruments, by which the poor animals are ſtunned and terrified; at the ſame time, another numerous party, aſſiſted by tame, female(A) Elephants, properly inſtructed, drive the wild Elephants gently towards the great opening of the incloſure; the whole train of hunters then gradually cloſe upon them, and drive them imperceptibly into the narrow part of it, out of which there is an opening into a ſmaller ſpace, which is ſtrongly fenced and well-guarded. As ſoon as one of the Elephants enters this ſtrait, the paſſage is inſtantly cloſed by a ſtrong bar from behind, and the creature finds himſelf completely ſhut in. Some of the huntſmen are placed on the top of this paſſage, who, with goads, urge the Elephant on to the end of it, where there is an opening made juſt wide enough to let him paſs. As ſoon as he gets through this opening, he is received by two well inſtructed female Elephants, who place him between them, and, as it were, preſs him into the ſervice; if he offers to reſiſt, he is ſoon reduced to obedience by the diſcipline of their trunks, and at length ſuffers himſelf to be led to a tree, to which he is bound by the leg with ſtrong leathern thongs; the tame Elephants are then led back to the incloſure, where they diſcipline the reſt, one by one, in the ſame manner. The wild Elephants are kept bound to the trees for ſome days; each animal is ſupplied with food in moderation, by proper attendants, till he is brought, by degrees, to be ſenſible of careſſes and kindneſs, when he ſuffers himſelf to be led quietly to the ſtable: the food given him during this confinement is cocoa-nut leaves, and he is led once a day to water by the tame ones, and, in about fourteen days, he becomes perfectly gentle, and accuſtomed to the voice and commands of his keeper.

The manner of hunting the Elephant, at the Cape of Good Hope, differs very much from the foregoing account, and it is not to be wondered at, as the only object of theſe coloniſts is to obtain their teeth and fleſh. Dr. Sparrman gives the following narrative of it in his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. "The Elephant chaſe I have here mentioned," ſays he, "was, according to the account given by the hunters themſelves, (a couple of farmers,) conducted in the following manner.

(A) Hence Butler's ſimile, ——as Indians with a female,
Tame Elephant inveigle the male. *Hudibras*, Part i. Canto ii.

" The very evening on which they obſerved this huge animal, they immediately determined to purſue it on horſeback; though ſo far were they from being experienced and practiſed Elephant hunters, that they never before had ſeen one of theſe animals. Their Horſes, though equally unaccuſtomed as their riders to the ſight of this coloſſos-like animal, did not flinch in the leaſt. Nor indeed did the animal appear to give himſelf any trouble about them, till they came within ſixty or ſeventy paces of him; when one of them at that moment, agreeable to the uſual manner of the Cape huntſmen, jumping from his Horſe, and, faſtening the bridle, fell upon one knee, and with his left hand ſticking his ramrod into the ground, and then reſting his gun upon it, took his aim and fired at the Elephant, which had then got about forty or fifty paces farther off; for, in this country, when they hunt the larger kinds of animals, they commonly chuſe to take the opportunity of firing at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty paces, both, becauſe the ball, as they think, does moſt execution at that diſtance; and alſo, that they may gain time to mount their Horſes again, and ride off, before the wounded animal can make up to them, to take his revenge. Our ſportſman had ſcarcely got into the ſaddle, and turned round his Horſe's head, before he found that the Elephant was at his heels. At that very inſtant, the animal ſet up a ſhrill cry, which he imagined he felt pierce to the very marrow of his bones; and which occaſioned his Horſe alſo to make ſeveral haſty leaps, and then gallop off twice as faſt as before. In the mean time, the huntſman had ſufficient preſence of mind to ride his Horſe up an aſcent, well knowing that Elephants are ſlow and unwieldy going up hill, in proportion to their weight, and the contrary in deſcending. By this means he not only gained ground on his antagoniſt, but his companion had more time to advance on one ſide of the Elephant, where he imagined he could more eaſily direct his ſhot at the heart and larger arteries, connected with the lungs of the animal. This ſhot did not, however, hit in any dangerous part, as the Horſe was rather unruly and pulled at the bridle, which the man had hanging over his right arm, at the inſtant that he had jumped off his horſe, and diſcharged his piece. The Elephant now turned upon this laſt antagoniſt, but was ſoon wearied of purſuing him, as the ſportſman had an opportunity of riding away from him up a hill which was ſtill ſteeper. The two hunters afterwards found it would anſwer much better to hold each other's Horſes, while they fired their pieces by turns. The Elephant, even after the third ball, ſtill threatened vengeance; but the fourth entirely cooled his courage; he did not however, abſolutely drop till he had received the eighth."

The Elephant inhabits India, and ſome of its greater iſlands, Cochin-China, and ſome parts of China, and is found in great plenty in the ſouthern parts of Africa. Thoſe found in Africa have not yet been domeſticated. They are only hunted for the ſake of their teeth, and fleſh, which is eaten by the natives; the trunk is eſteemed a great delicacy. The teeth, which come to Europe, are all brought from Africa, thoſe produced in India being not more than three or four feet long.



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BARBARY APE & ORANG-OUTANG.

THE ORANG OUTANG.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Each foot formed like a hand, the nails generally flat, and, except in one inſtance, have four fingers and a thumb.

Eye-brows above and below.

SYNONIMS.

SATYRUS, *Geſner Quad.* 863.
HOMO SYLVESTRIS, *Tyſon's Anat. Pigmy,* 1699.
HOMO TROGLOGYTES, *Linn. Syſt.* 33.
CHIMPANZEE, *Scotin's Print.* 1738.

NO animal has been more confuſed by naturaliſts and travellers than the ſubject of our preſent diſcuſſion. The general love of the marvellous, ſo common to mankind, has given riſe to numberleſs incredible ſtories relating to its conduct, as extraordinary as they are in general unfounded, which have not a little added to the confuſion. Of the numerous repreſentations which have been given of this animal, none are to be depended on except thoſe by Dr. Tyſon and the Count de Buffon, the latter of whom candidly confeſſes his figure to be incorrect. To theſe we muſt add an elegant, and, we believe, correct figure, lately publiſhed at Paris, by M. Audebert, in his Hiſt. Nat. des Singes, a moſt beautiful work, not yet finiſhed; and one given by M. Schræber, in his Hiſt. of Quad. in German.

The ſtrength of this animal is ſaid to be prodigious; and, to make this appear more probable, travellers, and ſome naturaliſts, have given it the height of ſix feet, when full grown; but, perhaps, this extraordinary ſtature is ſomewhat exaggerated, as we have not met with a well authenticated account of any individual exceeding the height of two feet and a half, when erect; though, it is probable, theſe had not attained their full growth.

The face of the Orang Outang is flat, naked, and furrowed; it is of a tawny colour, and has a ſingular projection where the eye-brows are placed. The eyes are round, and approach near to each other. Linnæus ſays they are furniſhed with a nictitating membrane, like Owls and other nocturnal animals; but this we have never had an opportunity to examine. The noſe is ſhort, the mouth large and ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance from the noſe. The ears are much larger than in the generality of Apes, and the hands and feet are remarkably ſhort. The fingers and toes are diveſted of hair, and all furniſhed with nails. The top of the head, the back, and the fore parts of the arms and legs are covered with coarſe black hair, except a ſpot on the hips, which is naked; but this does not appear to be a conſtant character, ſome individuals having that part covered with hair. The breaſt, belly, and inward parts of all the limbs are almoſt naked. The direction of the hair on the fore arm is rather ſingular; being all pointed upwards from the wriſt to the elbow. The general aſpect of this animal ſeems to warrant the idea of its poſſeſſing great bodily ſtrength; his breaſt is broad and large, and his limbs very muſcular.

The Orang Outang inhabits the interior parts of Africa, it frequents deſert places, and thickets which produce the tree called, by Linnæus, Adanſonia baobab, of which it is remarkably fond.

Travellers aſſert that it conſtructs habitations, which it covers with the leaves of trees: theſe it relinquiſhes to the females with their young, and lives out of doors (A).

This animal poſſeſſes great appearance of intellect; it is eaſily tamed when taken young, and ſhews marks of attachment to thoſe perſons with whom it aſſociates; never forgetting either good or bad treatment. It learns to walk erect, though its gait is rather awkward. Some have aſſerted, that it may be taught to perform particular ſervices; ſuch as,

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(A) Matthews' Voyage to Sierra Leona.

fetching water, pounding in a mortar, turning a ſpit, and handing drink to others; that it will learn to ſit at table, uſe a knife and fork at its meals; in ſhort, perform any actions which are conſiſtent with its organization, diveſted of the operations of the mind. The Chimpanzee, which was publicly ſhewn in London, in 1738, was extremely mild, affectionate, and good-natured; ate like a human creature; would lie down in bed with its hand under its head; fetch a chair to ſit down on; drink tea; pour it into a ſaucer, if too hot; cry like a child; and be uneaſy at the abſence of its keeper (A).

A young female, of this ſpecies, is now in the Leverian Muſeum. It was ſent to the late Sir Aſhton Lever by Mr. Smeathman, who received it from the internal parts of Africa. During ſix months that it lived with him, it was very much attached to him, imitated human actions, fed itſelf with a ſpoon, and lay in bed with its head on a pillow, and its body and limbs covered with the bed clothes.

If any credit is to be given to the relations of travellers, the Orang Outang is ſaid to be paſſionately fond of women, and that they will carry off negreſſes by force. Although they are capable of being rendered mild and gentle, they are naturally fierce and ſavage, and, when wild in their deſert haunts, ſeem to have a fixed averſion to the human ſpecies, attacking and killing the negroes who wander by themſelves in the woods. They live entirely on fruits and nuts, ſleep in trees, and will throw ſtones at thoſe who offend them. They affect ſolitude, are grave and melancholy in their appearance, and never diſpoſed to frolic, even when young.

The learned Dr. Tyſon, who diſſected one of theſe animals, very accurately remarks (B), that the principal external differences between this animal and the human ſpecies conſiſts in the following particulars: the arms are much longer, and the thighs ſhorter, the thumb is ſmaller, and the palm of the hand longer and narrower; it differs likewiſe in the form of the feet, the toes being much longer, and the large toe placed at a greater diſtance

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(A) Pennant.

(B) Tyſon's Anat. of a Pigmy, fol. London, 1699.

from the others; the forehead is higher, the noſe flatter, and the eyes much ſunk: he has likewiſe enumerated many eſſential differences in its internal conformation.

Mr. Pennant thinks Sir John Mandeville certainly meant this animal, when he ſays, in his travels, p. 361, that he came to "another yle where the folk ben alle ſkynned roughe heer, as a rough beſt, ſaf only the face and the pawme of the hand."

There is certainly a ſtriking reſemblance between the external form of ſome Apes, particularly of the Orang Outang, and that of the human ſpecies; and, as an ingenious writer obſerves (A), ſo great is the ſimilitude between their movements and phyſiognomy, that man, aſtoniſhed as it were, at the unexpected aſpect of theſe animals, and aſhamed of the many reſemblances, ſo degrading to human nature, has been willing to allow Apes an underſtanding ſuperior to the reſt of the brute creation. This has, in a great meaſure, given riſe to the marvellous hiſtories, and dreams of a heated imagination, with which our predeceſſors have loaded us, when treating of theſe animals. Theſe relations, frequently hazarded and repeated, have led to the belief, that a race of animals really exiſted, which occupied the intermediate ſpace between man and the brute creation.

It is worthy of remark, that the fingers of Apes, Baboons, and Monkeys have not the faculty of moving ſeparately as in man, but that they open and ſhut all together. It is perhaps greatly owing to this circumſtance that their imitation falls ſo far ſhort of perfection.

Camper, in his "Diſſertation of the natural Varieties which characterize the Phyſiognomy of Men of different Climates and different Ages," after having examined the profile of the head of a perfect man, ſuch as the Greeks have left us as a model, finds that the facial line is perpendicular to a horizontal line paſſing from the bottom of the noſe to the auditory paſſages; and that it departs more or leſs from its perpendicular, in proportion as the ſubject is more or leſs civilized; or, in other words, in proportion as the intellectual faculty is more or leſs cultivated.

(A) Audebert.

THE ORANG OUTANG.

If we carry this idea to the Orang Outang, we ſhall certainly find he approaches nearer to man in that particular than any other animal does; yet, after all, as the Count de Buffon finely obſerves, " the interval which ſeparates the two ſpecies is immenſe: the ape's reſemblance in figure and organization, and the movements of imitation which ſeem to reſult from theſe ſimilarities, neither make him approach the nature of man, nor elevate him above that of a brute; no diſpoſition of matter will give mind, and the body, how nicely ſoever formed, is formed in vain, when there is not infuſed a ſoul, to direct its operations."

THE BARBARY APE.

Generic Characters.

Four cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Each foot formed like a hand, the nails generally flat, and, except in one inſtance, has four fingers and a thumb.
Eye-brows above and below.

Synonims.

Κυνοκεφαλος, *Ariſt. Hiſt. An.* lib. ii. c. 8.
Cynocephalus, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 54. *Geſner Quad.* 859.
Simia Inuus, *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* 35.
Simius Cynocephalus, *Pr. Alp. Egypt.* i. 241. *tab.* xv. xvi.
Le Magot *de Buffon*, xiv. 109. *tab.* vii. viii.
Le Singe Cynocephale, *Briſſon Quad.*
Barbary Ape, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 100.
Yellow Ape, *Du Halde Chin.* i. 120. *La Roque Voy. Arab.* 210.

IT appears from the writings of Ariſtotle, Pliny, and others, that the ancient naturaliſts were acquainted with this animal; but they have made two ſpecies of it, calling it Pithecus in its young ſtate, and Cynocephalus after it had attained its full growth. They deſcribed the Pithecus as having very ſhort canine teeth, no longer than the cutting teeth, and a muzzle equally ſhort; whereas their Cynocephalus had very long and large canine teeth, and the noſe conſiderably lengthened, like that of a Dog. The miſtake was eaſily made; but a circumſtance which happened to the late Count de Buffon puts the matter out of all diſpute. That celebrated naturaliſt, in his ſupplement, gives a figure of an Ape, under the name of Pithèque, which had been ſent to him alive, from Barbary, by Profeſſor des Fontaines. This animal had all the characters aſcribed to the Pithecus of the ancients; but it was young when he received it; and ſome time afterwards the canine teeth increaſed greatly in length and ſize, the muzzle became larger and longer, and the animal proved to be the true Cynocephalus, or Barbary Ape. There is another circumſtance which may perhaps have likewiſe contributed to this miſtake: the individuals of every ſpecies of Monkeys and Apes differ greatly in their ſize and colour, owing to the climate they are in, the kind of nouriſhment they receive, and the ſtate of liberty or ſlavery in which they live.

The Barbary Ape has no tail, but only a little appendage of ſkin, about ſix lines in length. It has pouches, calloſities on its thighs, and very ſtrong canine teeth. Its face is tawny, ſpotted with brown; it is whitiſh under the eyes, which are of a greeniſh grey. The body is covered with hairs of a greeniſh brown; they are very thick ſet on the back, but thinner on the belly, where they are likewiſe more inclining to white. It is from three to four feet high, when in an erect poſture. It walks more on all four feet than on two, and, when ſitting, ſupports its body on two calloſities ſituated on the buttocks.

This animal, when full grown, is very dull, ſullen, ill-natured, fierce, and miſchievous, and not to be tamed; but, when taken young, it is capable of receiving a ſort of education, and may, by diſcipline, be taught to perform ſome tricks. It is very common in exhibitions of animals. Dellon ſays (A) they will aſſemble in great troops, in the open fields, in India; will attack women going to market, and take their proviſions from them. The females carry their young in their arms, and will leap from tree to tree with them. Apes were formerly worſhipped in India, and had magnificent temples erected to them (B). Linſchotten relates (C), that when the Portugueſe plundered one of theſe temples, in the Iſland of Ceylon, they found, in a little gold caſket, the tooth of an Ape; a relic held by the

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(A) Dellon's Voy. 83.

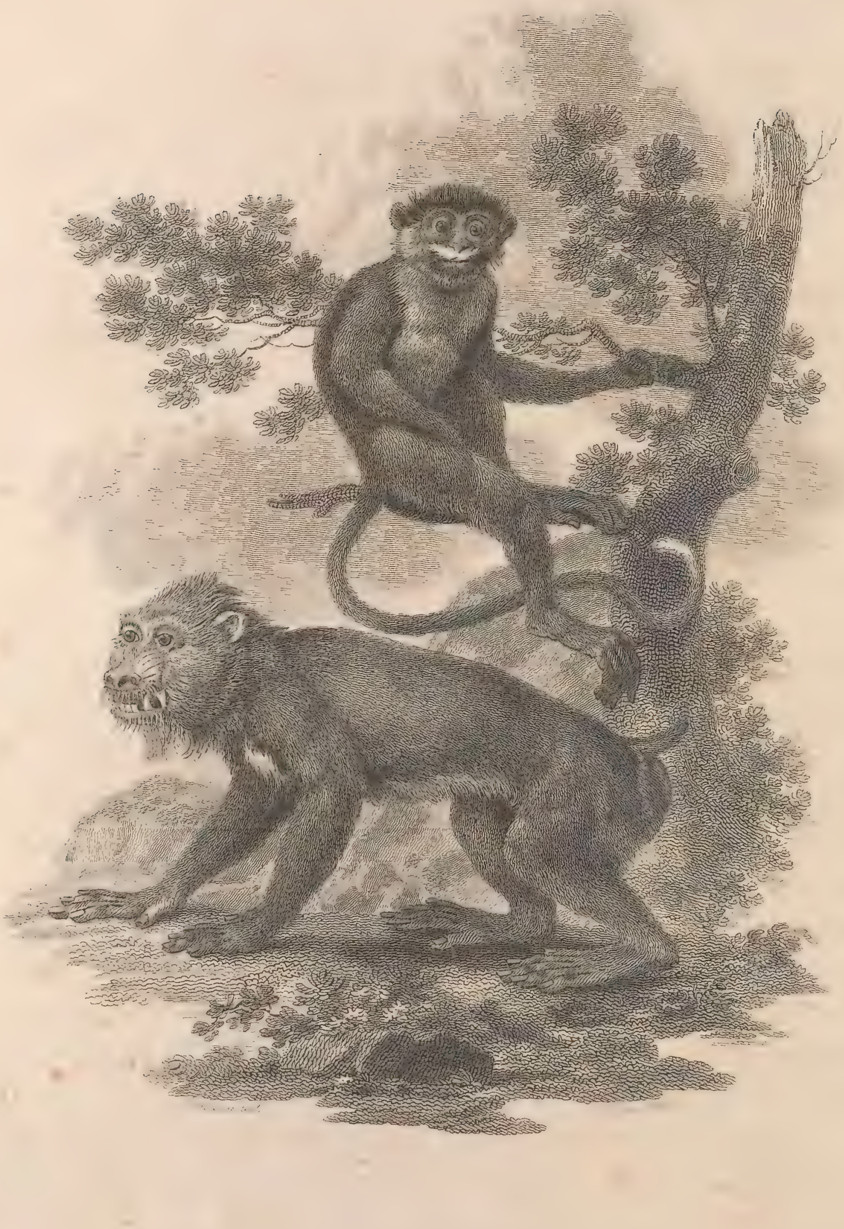
(B) Pennant.

(C) Linſchotten Voy. 53.

natives in ſuch veneration, that they offered 700,000 ducats to redeem it; but in vain, for it was burned by the viceroy, to ſtop the progreſs of idolatry.

This ſpecies is very diffuſe; it is found in moſt parts of India, and in all parts of Africa, except Egypt, where it is never found (D). A few breed on the hill of Gibraltar, which are probably deſcended from a pair eſcaped from confinement, as none are to be found in any other part of Spain. They are ſo common in Barbary, that the trees are ſometimes covered with them: they live on fruits. Their fleſh is eaten by the wild Arabs.

(D) Pennant.



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MUSTACHE &

RIBBED NOSE BABOON.

THE RIBBED-NOSE BABOON.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Each foot formed like a hand, generally with flat nails, and, except in one inſtance, has four fingers and a thumb.
Eyebrows above and below.
Tail ſhort.

SYNONIMS.

LE MANDRILL, *de Buffon*, xiv. 154. *tab.* xvi. xvii.
SIMIA MAIMON, *Linn. Syſt.* 35.
LE MAIMON, *Schreber*, 90. *tab.* vii.
RIBBED-NOSE BABOON, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 190.

WHETHER we conſider this ſingular animal with reſpect to its ſize and ſtrength, or contemplate the variety of beautiful colours with which its body is embelliſhed, we muſt of neceſſity allow it a diſtinguiſhed place among the objects of curioſity and admiration.

Its long naked noſe, partly reſembling that of a hog, is marked on either ſide with broad ribs of violet blue; a vermilion line begins a little above its eyes, and deſcends on each ſide the face to the tip of its noſe; its chin is furniſhed with a ſhort and tapering orange beard; the inſide of its ears are blue, gradually ſoftening to purple, and terminating in vermilion; its rump is likewiſe of a vermilion colour, and the admirable tints on its hips are gradations from red to blue: the hair on its forehead, being long and inclining backward, forms a ſort of pointed creſt; its back and legs are covered with ſhort ſoft hair, of a duſky colour mottled with yellow; but on its breaſt and belly the hair is long, whitiſh, and ſprinkled with ſmall dark ſpots. Its tail is very hairy, and meaſures about two inches in length; its feet and hands are black and naked; its nails flat; and its length about two feet from the noſe to the tail.

The animal diſtinguiſhed in the writings of Barbot and Boſman (A) by the name of "the Smitten," is a large ſpecies to be referred to this genus: it is deſcribed as having a great head and ſhort tail, growing to the ſurpriſing height of five feet, and being of a mouſe colour; it is alſo ſaid to be extremely fierce, libidinous, and powerful. One of this kind was exhibited, ſome years ago, in the north of England. Its ſtrong harſh voice was ſomewhat ſimilar to the ordinary growl of a lion; its moſt common attitude was ſitting upon its rump, with its arms placed before it; but when it changed its ſtation it went upon all fours, unleſs compelled by its keeper to walk erect.

The Tretretretre (B) of Madagaſcar is another member of this truly remarkable family. It is ſaid to be equal in ſize to a calf of two years old; to have a round head, with the ears and viſage of a man; the feet of an ape; curling hair, and a very ſhort tail. This ſpecies, though of a ſolitary diſpoſition, appears to be an object of terror to the natives, who avoid its haunts as ſedulouſly as it flies from the vicinage of their habitations.

The Ribbed-noſe Baboon inhabits the hotteſt parts of Africa. It feeds on nuts and ſucculent fruits; and is ſaid to be fond of eggs, ſeveral of which it will depoſit in its pouches at once, and then take them out ſingly, for the purpoſe of breaking them at the end and ſwallowing the contents.

(A) Barbot's Guinea, 212. Boſman's Guinea, 242.

(B) Vide Pennant's Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, Vol. I. page 191.

THE MUSTACHE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furniſhed with pouches for the reception of food.
Poſteriors (generally) naked.
Tail ſtraight, and longer than the body.

SYNONIMS.

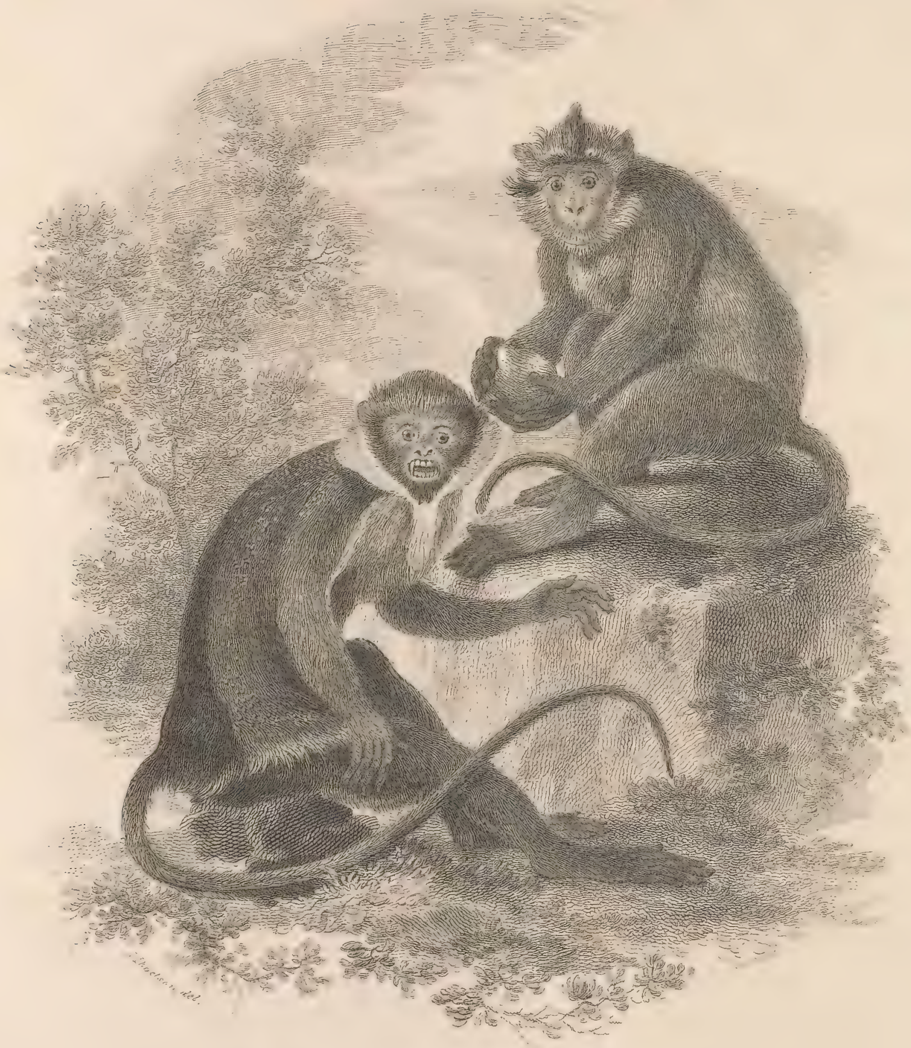
LE MOUSTAC, *de Buffon*, xiv. 283. *tab.* xxxix.
SIMIA CEPHUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 39.
CERCOPITHECUS ALIUS GUINEENSIS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 156.
MUSTACHE, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 205.

SEVERAL travellers have confounded this animal with another ſpecies, called the White-noſed Monkey, and this miſtake has probably ariſen from a white tranſverſe line which appears *beneath* the noſe of the Muſtache. The difference, however, is very obvious, as the other ſpecies have a white noſe, conſiſtent with their name; but the noſe of the Muſtache, excluſive of the above mentioned mark, is of the ſame colour with the reſt of his face.

The face and ears of the Muſtache are of a dirty blue colour; the eyelids are of a fleſh colour; the edge of the lips, and the ſpace round the eyes, are black; and the cheeks are adorned with two tufts of yellow hair, reſembling muſtaches. The hair on the body is brown; the throat, breaſt, and belly are of a greyiſh blue; the tail is brown at the inſertion, and orange coloured towards the extremity. The length of the body is about one foot, and that of the tail eighteen inches.

We know nothing particularly reſpecting the habits of theſe beaſts; they are, however, very gentle whilſt in a ſtate of bondage.

This ſpecies is found in Africa.



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SPOTTED MONKEY

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THE SPOTTED MONKEY.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furniſhed with pouches for the reception of food.
Buttocks (generally) naked.
Tail ſtraight, not prehenſile.

SYNONIMS.

SIMIA DIANA, *Linn. Syſt.* 38.
L'EXQUIMA, *de Buffon,* xv. 16.
SPOTTED MONKEY, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 201.
LA DIANE, *Schreber* 115, *tab.* xiv.
CERCOPITHECUS BARBATUS GUINEENSIS, EXQUIMA, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 156.

THIS animal differs from all other Monkeys by its beard, which is extremely long, thin, and pointed at the end: the face of the Spotted Monkey is long and triangular; its noſe prominent: the under part of its head of a blackiſh grey colour: its forehead is adorned with ſhort white hairs, and its jaws are thickly covered with the ſame: the top of its back, with the ſides, arms, thighs, legs, and tail, is of a dark ſlate colour: its breaſt and the inſide of its arms are white: a large ſtripe of reddiſh brown extends itſelf, in the form of a pyramid, from the tail to the ſhoulders: the inſide of the thighs is orange coloured, and a white line extends from the outer part of the thigh to the knee: the upper parts of the body are marked with white ſpecks.

Theſe creatures are inhabitants of Guinea; they uſually meaſure eighteen inches, and the tail is of a conſiderable length.

THE SPOTTED MONKEY.

Linnæus seems to vary from this deſcription in his account of his Simia Diana, which, he ſays, is about the ſize of a large Cat; of a black colour, ſpotted with white: the forehead marked with an arched, white line, paſſing over each eye to the ears: the beard pointed; black above, white beneath, and placed on a fat excreſcence: the throat and breaſt white: the thighs marked with a white line, that deſcends from the rump: the tail long, straight, and black: the ears and feet of the ſame colour: and the mouth furniſhed with large canine teeth.

THE EGRET.

Generic Characters.

Lower jaw furniſhed with pouches for the reception of food.
Poſteriors (generally) naked.
Tail ſtraight, and longer than the body.

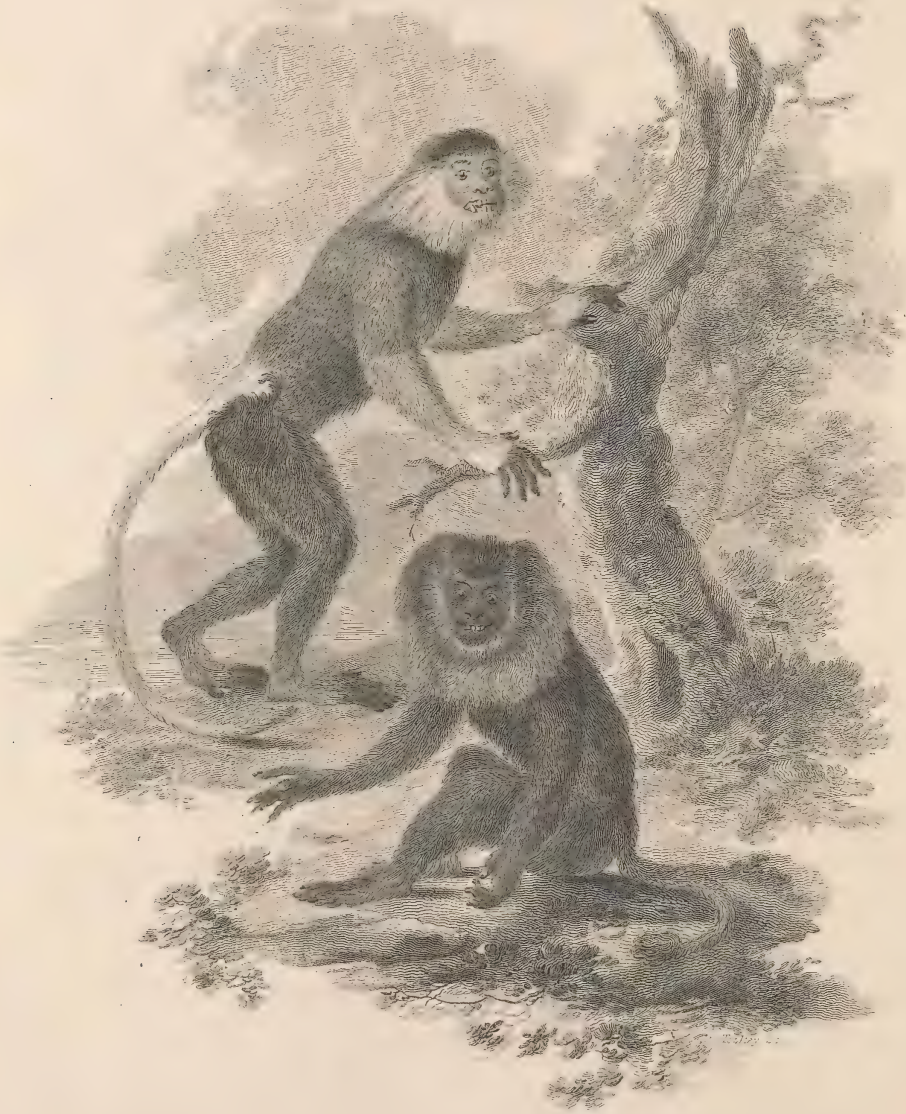
Synonims.

Simia aygula, *Linn. Syſt.* 39. *Oſbeck's Voy.* i. 151.
L'Aigrette, *de Buffon*, xiv. 190. *tab.* xxi. *Schreber*, 129. *tab.* xxii.
Egret, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 207.

THESE animals are extremely ugly; they have a habit of grinding their teeth and wrinkling up their faces: they are inhabitants of Africa, and live in great numbers together. They make dreadful havoc in cultivated fields, by ſcratching up a great deal more corn than they can poſſibly conſume. When in a ſtate of confinement they are docile, and ſometimes remarkably gentle. M. Audebert obſerves, that he once ſaw a female of this deſcription, tending and careſſing her little one in a granary: the ſight was very intereſting, and the owner of the granary aſſerted, that he had confined the creature, for ſeveral years, in a cage.

The face of the Egret is of a livid colour, and the hair that ſurrounds it is grey, mixed with a little white and black, which, ſtanding out in different directions, gives the animal a very extraordinary appearance: the whole of the body is grey, and the belly is of a whitiſh colour: the length of the tail is eighteen inches.

Pennant informs us, that theſe animals will fawn on men, dogs, and their own ſpecies; that, on ſeeing a Monkey of another kind, they greet him with a variety of grimaces; and that, when a large company of them ſleep, they put their heads together, and make a continual noiſe during the night.



COCHIN CHINA MONKEY.

LION-TAILED BABOON.

THE LION-TAILED BABOON.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Each of the feet formed like hands, with flat nails.
Eye-brows above and below.

SYNONIMS.

SIMIA VETER. SIMIA CAUDATA BARBATA ALBA, BARBA NIGRA, *Linn. Syſt.* 36. *Briſſon Quad.* 147.
LE SINGE BARBU NOIR, *Schreber*, 107. *tab.* xi.
LION-TAILED BABOON, *Pennant's Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 189.
CERCOPHITHECUS BARBATUS PRIMUS, *Cluſii Exot.* 371. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 159. *Klein Quad.* 89.
OUANDEROU, *de Buffon*, xiv. 169. *tab.* xviii.

THE length of this curious animal is about fifteen inches, from the crown of the head to the inſertion of the tail; its bulk is that of a middling ſized Dog; its viſage is long, canine, and completely encircled with a full buſhy beard; its nails are flat; its teeth large; and its tail terminated with a tuft of hair like that of the Lion: the cheeks and poſteriors are bare; the hair on the belly is grey, excluſive of which the body is generally black. The ſpecies, however, appears to be various, as the Grey Lion-tailed Baboon is ſeen with a white beard, the black with a grey beard, and others are deſcribed as being perfectly white.

Theſe animals reſide in the foreſts, where an exuberant produce of fruit and foliage affords them an abundant ſubſiſtence. They are extremely miſchievous, and will not permit any of the other kinds either to aſſociate with them, or to dwell in their neighbourhood, ſo that the pretended reſpect of the other Baboons, for theſe ill-diſpoſed quadrupeds, is in reality nothing more than the reſult of timidity. They are likewiſe very fierce, and are ſaid to attempt outrages on ſuch females as they occaſionally find ſtraying in the woods(A); yet, if taken young, their ferocity gradually ſubſides, and they finally become tame and familiar.

Mr. Pennant mentions a fierce and ill-natured animal, of this ſpecies, that was exhibited ſome years ago in London. Its tail was exactly the length of its back, and its beard reached entirely up the cheeks, as far as the eyes.

The Lion-tailed Baboon inhabits the Eaſt Indies and the hotteſt parts of Africa.

(A) Hiſtoire Naturelle des Singes, par Audebert, *Famille* ii. *sec.* i.

THE COCHIN-CHINA MONKEY.

Generic Characters.

Each lower jaw furniſhed with a pouch for the reception of food.
Buttocks (generally) naked.
Tail ſtraight, and longer than the body.

Synonims.

Le Douc, *de Buffon*, xiv. 298. *tab.* xli.
Le Grand Singe de la Cochin-Chine, *Schreber*, 137, *tab.* xxiv.

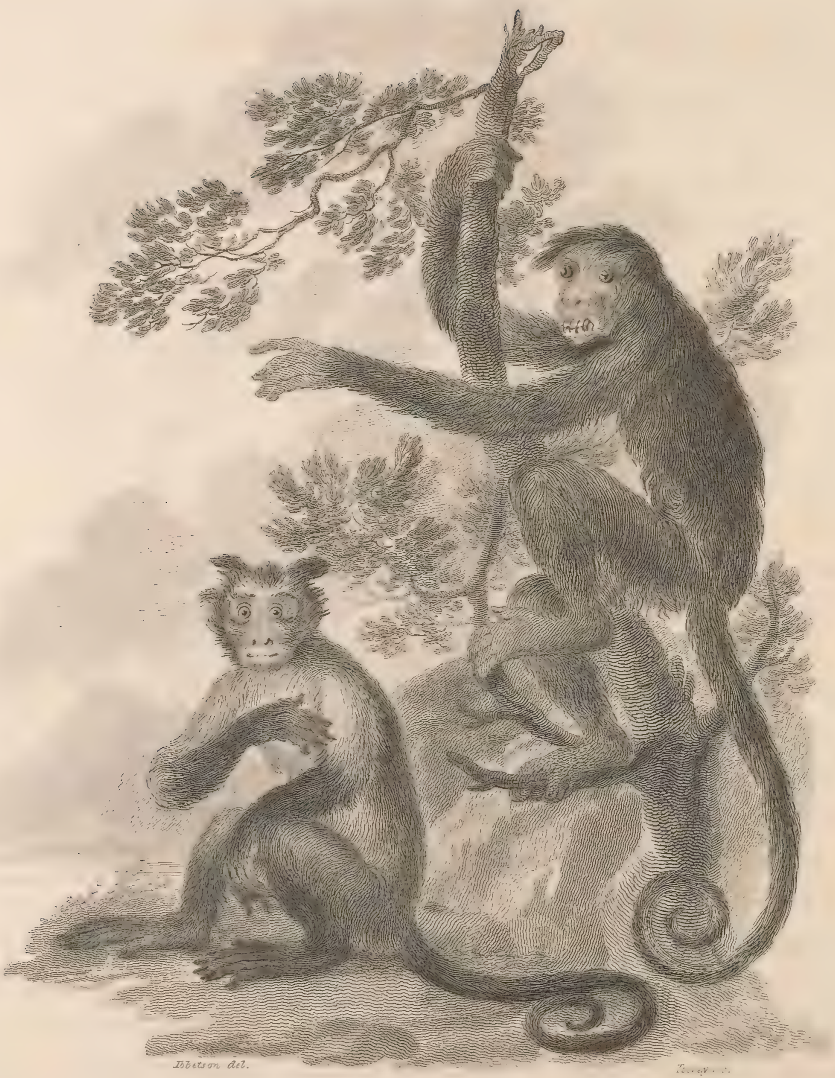
AMONG the various and numerous claſſes of quadrupeds that excite our curioſity, or claim our admiration, the Cochin-China Monkey is indiſputably the moſt remarkable, as preſerving the greateſt purity and harmony of colour, in that robe with which he is adorned by nature. His ſhort, flat face, is of a reddiſh brown, ſhaded on each ſide by a long yellow beard: his forehead is black, and the reſt of his head grey: a ſtrong tinge of purpliſh brown ſurrounds his neck, in manner of a collar: his arms, on the upper part, are grey; but, from the elbows to the hands, they are perfectly white; his fingers are black; his back, belly, and ſides grey, tinged with yellow; his loins and tail are white; his thighs ſable; his knees and legs of a cheſnut colour, and his feet black.

Theſe colours are all pure, never mingling with each other; and as their ſhades are not very lively, the aſſemblage is perfectly harmonious and inexpreſſibly pleaſing.

The generality of digitated quadrupeds, found in Aſia and Africa, have their poſteriors naked, but thoſe of this animal are covered with hair. An individual of this deſcription will ſometimes meaſure four feet in length, from the noſe to the inſertion of the tail.

Theſe Monkeys inhabit Cochin-China and Madagaſcar. They frequently walk on their hind legs; are ſaid to ſubſiſt on beans; and to yield a ſubſtance known by the name of *Bezoar du Singe*(A).

(A) Hiſtoire Naturelle des Singes, par Audebert, *Famille* iv, *sec.* i.



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Publiſhed by W. Darton J. Harvey [illegible] London, August 28th 1802.

FOUR FINGERED & HORNED MONKEYS.

THE FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Poſteriors covered with hair.
No pouches in the jaws.
Tail prehenſile.

SYNONIMS.

LE COAITA, *De Buffon*, xv. 16. *Schreber*, 140. *tab.* xxvi.
SIMIA PANISCUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 37.
QUATO, *Bancroft Guiana*, 131.
SPIDER MONKEY, *Edw. Gleanings*, iii. 222.
CERCOPITHECUS MAJOR NIGER, FACIEM HUMANAM REFERENS. QUOUATA. *Barrere France Æquin.* 150.

THE limbs of this animal are ſo extremely long and ſlender, that ſome authors have given it the appellation of the Spider Monkey. Its face is of a livid fleſh colour. The hair that covers its body is long, black, and rough. Its tail is rather bare of hair at the extremity, and very long. Its hands, or fore feet, are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of every other variety by wanting a thumb; but, on a minute examination, we perceive a ſort of tufted ſubſtance that indicates the place where the thumb ſhould have been. The length of the body is about eighteen inches, and that of the tail near two feet.

M. Audebert informs us, in his Natural Hiſtory of Monkeys, that he has ſeen an individual of this ſpecies take up ſtraw with its tail, in the ſame manner as an Elephant would have done with his trunk. He alſo aſſerts, that he has ſeen the ſame animal climb up the trees at Paris, hang by its tail from the branches, and form a link, in order to reach the neighbouring tree; and, at other times, it would hold an apple in its tail, to the great delight of the ſpectators, who amuſed themſelves with throwing fruit to it and obſerving its ſingular geſtures.

Notwithſtanding the air of melancholy which ſeems impreſſed on the countenances of theſe animals, they are in reality extremely vivacious, and ſufficiently daring to attack a ſingle traveller. They are, however, greatly terrified at Dogs, whoſe preſence they ſeduloufly avoid, and the diſcharge of a gun puts the boldeſt of them to immediate flight. Indeed they poſſeſs but a ſmall ſhare of real bravery, as, notwithſtanding their frequent ſkirmiſhes, they always run away in time of danger.

Theſe animals are very numerous in Guinea, where they walk together in great troops, and ſubſiſt on fruits, (principally that of the palm tree,) worms, inſects, &c. We are likewiſe aſſured that, by the aſſiſtance of their tails, they are able to catch fiſh, and know extremely well how to open the ſhell of an oyſter, ſo as to get at the contents.

If an individual of this deſcription be wounded with an arrow, he will draw it out, and throw it, in revenge, at the perſon who diſcharged it. If he is wounded by a gun, his comrades exhibit many ſigns of terror, and inſtantly carry him under a tree, where they endeavour, by holding their hands over the wound, to ſtop the effuſion of blood: but, when mortally wounded, he will cling by his hands and tail to the branches, and continue thus ſuſpended a conſiderable time after he is dead.

It ſeems a difficult taſk to kill one of theſe animals, even after they are brought to the ground; as they are more tenacious of exiſtence than other quadrupeds, and in the time of extreme danger make ſo ſtrong an appeal, by their looks and motions, to the humanity of their diſturbers, as ſometimes compels the young and generous ſportſman to relinquiſh his amuſement in favour of the ſpecies. When the Four-fingered Monkey finds himſelf in the power of his enemy, he ſtretches forth his arms towards him, looks in his face with unſpeakable earneſtneſs, and, moving his jaws, ſeems to petition for mercy. Theſe expreſſive looks and geſtures, from an animal ſo reſembling man, are well adapted to rouſe the tendereſt emotions in the ſuſceptible boſom; nor can we poſſibly be ſurpriſed at any perſon's refuſing to deſtroy theſe creatures, when we picture to ourſelves a wounded Monkey ſtretched on the ground, covered with blood, ſtruggling with death, ſtretching his little hands towards his foe, and turning towards him a face almoſt human; while the expreſſive looks of his dying eyes are evidently deſigned to reproach him for the agonies he feels from approaching death.

Stedman, having wounded one of theſe Monkeys, held it by the tail, and twirling it round in the air, ſtruck its head forcibly againſt a tree; the blow, however, proved ineffectual, and the piteous looks of the ſuffering animal forbade a repetition of the cruelty. Stedman, therefore, unable longer to bear the affecting ſight, plunged the animal in water, and thus terminated its miſery with its exiſtence.

Dampier's remarks on theſe animals are very entertaining. "There was," ſays he, "a great company dancing from tree to tree over my head, making a terrible noiſe, and exhibiting many antic geſtures. Some broke down dry ſticks and flung at me, others ſcattered their excrements on my head, and one, bigger than the reſt, approached ſo near as to make me leap back; but the animal ſuſpended itſelf from a branch by the tip of its tail, and there continued ſwinging to and fro, making mouths at me. The females," ſays the ſame author, "are much troubled to leap after the males, as they are commonly encumbered with two young ones. They are very ſullen when taken, and difficult to be procured when ſhot, as they will cling with their feet or tail to a bough while any life remains. When I have fired at one and broken a leg or arm, I have actually pitied the creature while it gazed in anguiſh on the fractured limb, and turned it cautiouſly from ſide to ſide."

Pennant informs us, that theſe animals are extremely active, and are ſaid to enliven the American foreſts, where they facilitate their removal to the tops of diſtant trees by hanging down in a ſort of chain, linked to each other by their tails; and thus ſwinging till the lowermoſt catches hold of a branch and draws up his aſſociates. They will occaſionally paſs rivers by the ſame curious method.

THE FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

When domeſticated, they are very docile and frolicſome, and will return to a cage of their own accord; they are, however, very tender, and ſeldom live long in our climate.

Both travellers and anatomiſts agree, that the body of the Four-fingered Monkey contains a long thin worm, which is invariably found in the ſpecies, whether diſſected in a ſtate of confinement, or examined when killed in the foreſts, where they have free liberty and the choice of their own food.

THE HORNED MONKEY.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.
Poſteriors covered with hair.
No pouches in the jaws.
Tail prehenſile.

SYNONIMS.

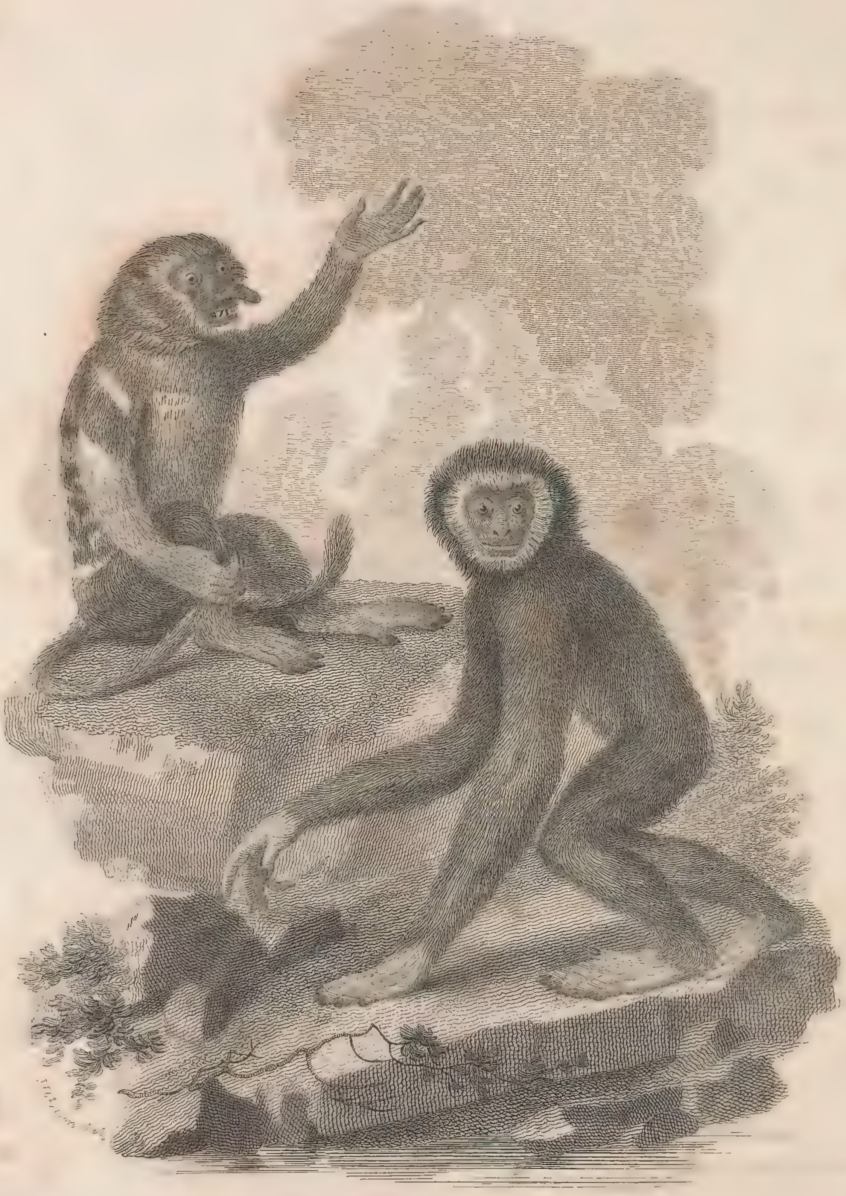
SIMIA FATUELLUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 42.

HORNED MONKEY, *Pennant Hiſt. Quad.* vol. i. p. 221.

CERCOPITHECUS EX NIGRO ET FUSCO VARIEGATUS, FASCICULIS DUOBUS PILORUM CAPITIS CORNICULORUM ÆMULIS. LE SAPAJOU CORNU, *Briſſon Quad.* 138.

THE Horned Monkey is not above eleven inches long, from the tip of the noſe to the inſertion of the tail. Its face is of a fleſh colour, but the hair on the cheeks is blackiſh; the lips are of a greyiſh white. The hair on the forehead is ſhort and white, and terminates on each ſide in two long black tufts, in the form of horns, and of a woolly ſubſtance like that which covers the head of an owl. The hair that covers the top of the head is quite black; and that which ſurrounds the face is black mingled with red. The whole of the back and thighs are of a yellow brown; but the upper part of the arms, with the cheſt and belly, are of a very light yellow. The arms, from the elbow to the wriſt, with the hands, legs, feet, and tail, are black. The tail is long and curly, and is entirely covered with hair; that is to ſay, it is not naked at the extremity.

Theſe animals are extremely familiar, yet, when under confinement, they frequently utter a melancholy cry, expreſſive of their diſcontent. Few of them will live in Europe; and they muſt be kept in very hot places to preſerve them at all. They are inhabitants of America.



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PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

LONG ARMED APE.

THE PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furniſhed with pouches for the reception of food.
Buttocks (generally) naked.
Tail ſtraight, and longer than the body.

SYNONIMS.

SIMIA NASICA, *Daubenton, Memoire lu à l'Inſtitut National de France.*

LE KAHAU, CERCOPITHECUS LARVATUS, *Wurmbs, Memoires de la Société de Batavia.*

LA NASIQUE, *Cuvier, Tableau Elémentaire de l'Hiſtoire Naturelle des Animaux.*

BANTANJAN, *the Name of this Animal in its native Country.*

LE GUENON A LONG NEZ, *De Buffon, Supplem.* vii. 53. tab. xi. xii.

PROBOSCIS MONKEY, *Pennant, Syn. Quad.* vol. ii. p. 322.

AN exceſſively long, trunk-like noſe, which projects very far beyond the mouth, has given an appellation to this ſingular-looking animal. It is a rare ſpecies, and one of the largeſt of the Monkey tribe, being three feet four inches in height, when ſtanding erect. Its face, which is deſtitute of hair, is of a dark brown colour; and, from the flatneſs of the ſkull, the eyes appear very prominent. The noſe is four inches long; the noſtrils are placed at the extremity. The hair on the forehead and crown of the head is of a dark reddiſh brown; that which encircles the face is brighter, and terminates in a point at the chin. The back is alſo of a dark reddiſh brown, ſpotted with yellow; the breaſt and belly are of a reddiſh grey; and there is a diſtinct line of a lighter colour acroſs the cheſt. The upper part of the arms is of a brightiſh red, with a line of white over the ſhoulders; the lower parts of the arms and legs are of a yellowiſh grey; and the four extremities are of the ſame colour. The loins and tail are white: the latter is above two feet in length.

In the National Muſeum of France there are two individuals of this ſpecies; the one a male, the other a female. The back of the male is not ſpotted with yellow, agreeable to the above deſcription; however, this is not conſidered as a conſtant character, and it is probable that their colours vary according to their age. The female in queſtion is ſmaller than the male; but as they have been known to have young ones when only a foot in height, it is concluded that they begin to breed long before they have attained their full ſize.

The only account of the manners of theſe animals, which we have been able to procure, is contained in the following extract from the deſcription of Wurmbs, in the Memoirs of the Society of Batavia. "Theſe Monkeys keep in great herds; in their cry, which is very deep, one may diſtinctly hear the word *kahau*, from which the Europeans, by changing the *h* into *b*, have given the animal the name of Kabau; while the natives of Pontiana, in Borneo, where it is principally found, call it Bantanjan, from the form of its noſe. The brain perfectly reſembles that of man; the lungs are white; there is much fat about the heart, which is almoſt the only part of the body where it is to be found; the ſtomach is very large, and of an irregular form; and, from the under jaw to the clavicles, a ſack is extended under the ſkin.

"Theſe animals aſſemble mornings and evenings, at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, on the borders of rivers, where, in playing among the branches of the great trees, they offer an agreeable ſpectacle, leaping with agility the diſtance of fifteen or twenty feet, at the ſame time ſpreading out their hands and feet in a remarkable manner; but I have never obſerved them to hold their noſe in leaping, as has been aſſerted. Their food is unknown, which makes it impoſſible to keep them alive."

THE LONG-ARMED APE.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Each of the feet formed like hands, generally with flat nails, and, except in one inſtance, have four fingers and a thumb.
Eye-brows above and below.

SYNONIM.

LE GRAND GIBBON, *de Buffon*, xiv. 92. *tab.* ii. *Schreber*, 78. *tab.* iii.

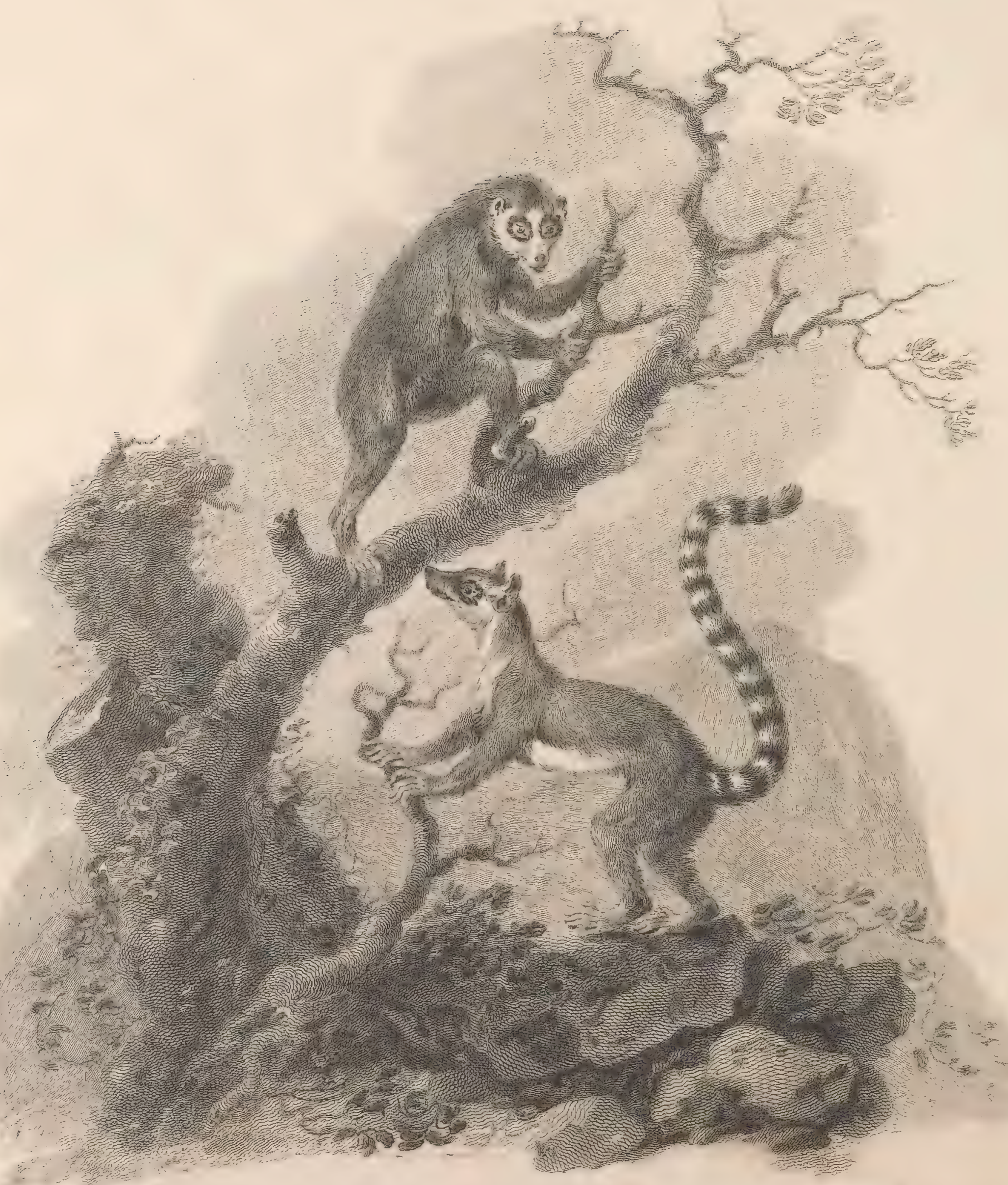
THE appearance of this Ape is rendered peculiarly diſguſting by its arms, which are of ſo diſproportional a length as to reach to the ground when its body is in an erect poſition. Its flat, ſwarthy face is completely ſurrounded with grey hairs; its eyes are large, but deeply ſunk; and, excluſive of its ears and poſteriors, it is covered on every part with black, rough hair; its diſpoſition is gentle, inoffenſive, and tractable; and it commonly grows to the height of four feet.

A variety of this ſpecies is noticed by Mr. Pennant, as greatly reſembling the former, but differing in its coat, which is brown and grey; and being ſhorter of ſtature.

The ſame gentleman mentions an (A) animal (lately in the poſſeſſion of a Britiſh nobleman) which was ſo nearly allied to this variety in ſhape as to be indiviſible; yet its arms were ſhorter, and its form more elegant; its face, ears, hands, and feet, were black; but the other parts of its body were covered with ſilvery hairs; it was about three feet high, good-natured, vivacious, and frolickſome.

Theſe animals are found in great numbers among the woods of Malacca, Sumatra, and the Molucca Iſlands; where they ſubſiſt on leaves, fruits, and barks of trees.

(A) Pennant's Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, Vol. I. page 184.



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TAILLESS & RINGTAIL MAUCAUCO

THE TAILLESS MAUCAUCO.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Feet formed like hands.
Viſage ſharp, pointed like a Fox.

SYNONIMS.

LEMUR TARDIGRADUS, *Lin. Syſt.* 44.
SIMIA UNGUIBUS INDICIS PEDUM POSTERIORUM LONGIS, INCURVIS, ET ACUTIS, *Briſſon Quad.* 134.
ANIMALCULUM CYNOCEPHALUM, *Ceylonicum, Seb. Mus.* I. *tab.* 35.
CERCOPITHECUS, *Ceylonicus, Klein Quad.* 86.
ANIMAL ELEGANTISSIMUM, *Robinſoni, Raii Syn. Quad.* 161.
LE LORIS, *de Buffon,* xiii. 210.

THIS animal is ſixteen inches long, from the noſe to the rump. The head is ſmall, and the noſe ſharp pointed; the ears ſhort; the eyes ſurrounded firſt by a white circle, and then by a black one; the ſpace between them is white: a dark ferruginous line extends from the top of the head along the middle of the back to the rump, it is bifurcated on the forehead, and each diviſion, joining to the black circle which ſurrounds the eyes, makes the animal look as if it wore ſpectacles: the toes are deſtitute of hair, and furniſhed with flat nails, except the inner toe of each hind foot, the nails of which are long, ſharp, and crooked: the body is covered all over with ſoft, ſhort, and ſilky fur, of a reddiſh aſh-colour: it is very inactive and ſlow in its motions, and, in theſe particulars, reſembles the Sloth, though it differs from it eſſentially in its generic characters. It is very tenacious of its hold, and makes a plaintive noiſe. It frequents the woods and feeds on fruits: it will likewiſe devour ſmall birds very greedily, and is fond of eggs: it inhabits Bengal and the iſland of Ceylon.

Mr. Pennant remarks, that the figure given by M. de Buffon, which he calls Le Loris, has a much longer viſage than this; that it correſponds with Seba's figure, *tab.* 35. And that each of them is much leſs than the animal juſt deſcribed; but it is not eaſy to aſcertain whether they differ in ſpecies, or are only varieties.

THE RINGTAIL MAUCAUCO.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Feet formed like hands.
Viſage ſharp pointed like a Fox.

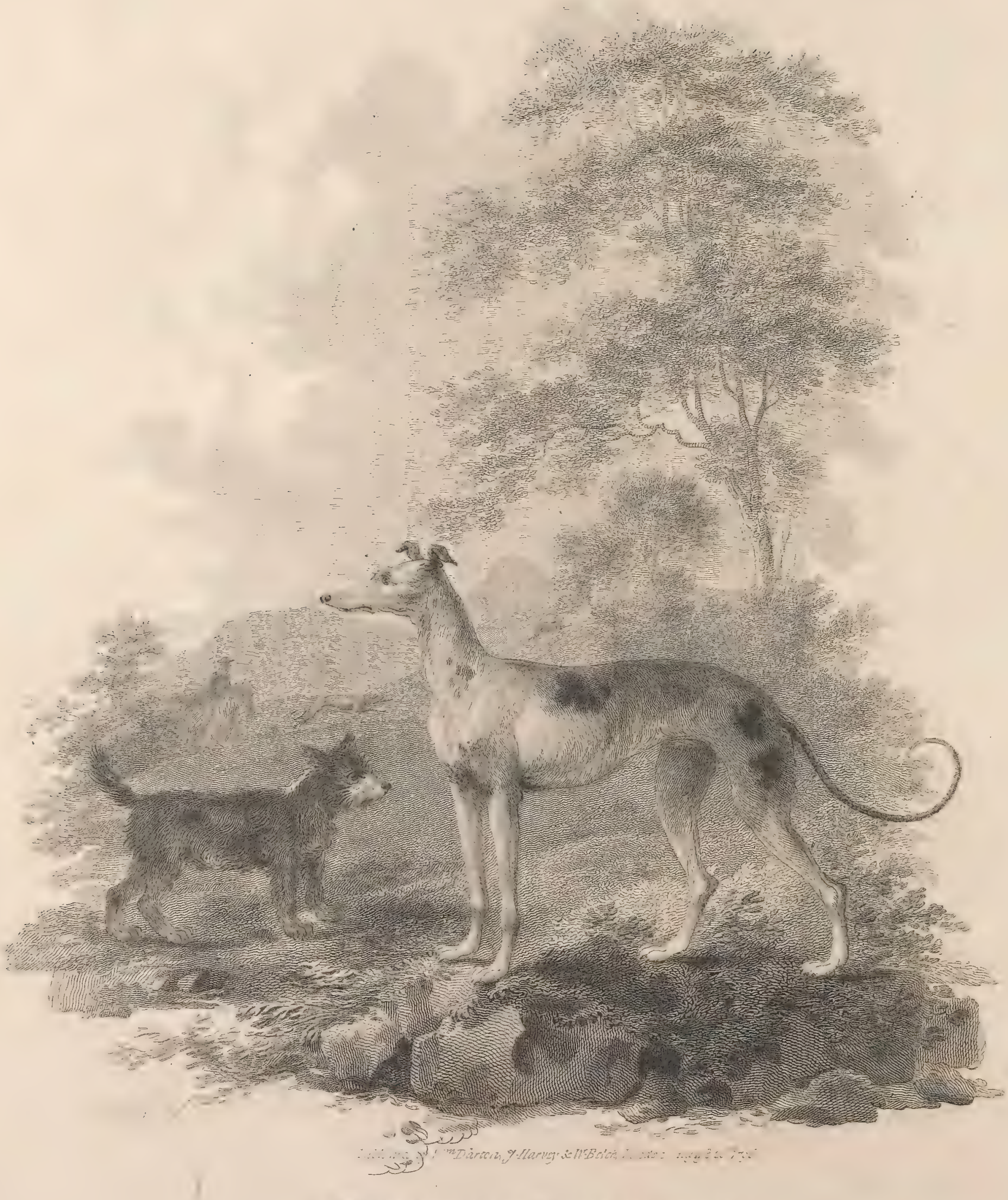
SYNONIMS.

LEMUR CATTA, *Linn. Syſt.* 45.
LE MOCOCO, *de Buffon*, xiii. 173. *tab.* xxii.
MAUCAUCO, *Edw.* 197.
MOCAWK, *Groſe's Voy.* 41.
PROSIMIA CINEREA, *Briſſon Quad.* 157.
VARI, *Flacourt's Hiſt. Madag.* 153.

THIS animal is the moſt beautiful and elegant of the tribe to which it belongs; it is about the ſize of a Cat, but the body and limbs are longer and more ſlender; the top and hind part of the head are covered with hair of a dark aſh colour; the back and ſides incline more to red; the limbs are of a paler colour on the outſide, and white within; the belly is white; the end of the noſe is black; the ears are large and erect; the face white, with a black circle round each eye; the hair is all of a delicate ſoft contexture, very ſmooth to the touch, and ſtanding almoſt erect like the pile of velvet; the hinder legs are conſiderably longer than thoſe before, which cauſes it to uſe a kind of galloping motion; the toes are furniſhed with flat nails, particularly the thumbs on the hind feet. The tail is twice the length of the body, and highly beautiful and ornamental, being marked all the length of it with black and white rings placed alternately; it is raiſed over its back, and kept in continual motion, when it plays; but when it is aſleep, it brings its tail over its head, and its noſe to its belly. It appears to be a harmleſs and gentle animal, eaſily to be tamed when young: its cry is weak; it loves the ſociety of its own ſpecies, and generally, when wild, they go in troops of thirty or forty together; it is very cleanly and good natured; it is a reſtleſs creature, and like all four-handed animals, moves in an oblique direction, when it walks. It ſeems to poſſeſs all the vivacity of the Monkey, without its malice or miſchief.

This animal is a native of the Iſland of Madagaſcar, and, according to Flacourt, is ſometimes found white; Cauche in his voyage to Madagaſcar (A) alſo ſpeaks of a white kind, which, he ſays, grunts like ſwine, and is called there Amboimenes.

(A) P. 53, cited by Mr. Pennant.



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TERRIER & GREYHOUND

THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes before; four behind (A).
Viſage long.

SYNONIMS.

COMMON GREHOUND, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 147.
CANIS GRAIUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 57.
CANIS VENATICUS GRAIUS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 176.
CANIS LEPORARIUS ET SCOTICUS, *Merrett Pinax rer. nat.* 168.
LE LEVRIER, *de Buffon*, xxvii.

THIS is one of the varieties of that faithful and uſeful animal, the Dog; which, though they are all derived from one common ſtock, differ from each other as much in their habits as in their general appearance: they are, for the moſt part, ſtrongly attached to man, and are all capable of rendering him ſervice ſome way or other. The variety to which our attention is at preſent directed, has always been conſidered as a companion for a gentleman, who was formerly known by his Horſe, his Hawk, and his Greyhound; and it was enacted by the foreſt laws of King Canute, that no perſon, under the rank of a gentleman, ſhould preſume to keep one.

(A) This character is invariable in the wild ſpecies, as the Wolf, the Fox, &c. but the common Dogs have often five toes on each foot.—*Pennant.*

THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

The Greyhound contributes much to the health of his maſter, by inviting him to wholeſome exerciſe, at the ſame time that he puts him readily in poſſeſſion of an elegant and nutritious diſh for his table. He is uſed for that kind of ſport which is called Courſing the Hare; and to this he is particularly well adapted, by the extraordinary length of his legs, and the ſlenderneſs of his body; to which may be added, the length and ſharpneſs of his noſe, which enable him to cut the air in running, in the ſame manner as the ſharp bills of birds aſſiſt them greatly in flying; the length of his tail is alſo of ſingular ſervice to him in turning and guiding his courſe, and for theſe purpoſes he uſes it like the rudder of a ſhip; and ſo neceſſary is this part of the animal, that, if it is cut off, he is thereby rendered unfit for the courſe. The acute ſenſe of ſmelling which ſome Dogs, and particularly Hounds, poſſeſs in ſo eminent a degree, is denied to the Greyhound; but this apparent deficiency is amply ſupplied by a wonderful ſharpneſs of ſight, which he enjoys in a degree far ſuperior to any other Dog. Could the Greyhound ſmell as well as he can ſee, it would be impoſſible that any Hare ſhould ever eſcape him, ſo great is his ſpeed; but as he only hunts by the ſight, if the Hare is fortunate enough to reach a covert before ſhe is overtaken, ſhe ſaves her life; but this good fortune ſhe ſeldom experiences, if the country is tolerably open. A Hare will, indeed, ſometimes eſcape from a young, inexperienced Greyhound, by ſuddenly ſquatting behind a clod of earth, and ſuffering him to dart over her, when, inſtantly altering the direction of her courſe, the Greyhound is ſoon bewildered and loſes ſight of her; but an old, experienced Dog is not to be impoſed on; ſhould the Hare venture to attempt ſuch a deception with him, aware of the trick, he inſtantly ſeizes his prey, and puts an end to her life and her fears. It is obſerved that the Greyhound barks but ſeldom, perhaps from an inſtinctive conſciouſneſs that it would affright the Hare, and facilitate her eſcape.

There are three varieties of this kind of Dog. 1. The Common Engliſh Greyhound, uſed for courſing, of which we have juſt been ſpeaking. 2. The Oriental Greyhound, which is tall, ſlender, has very pendulous ears, and the tail is covered with very long hairs. 3. The Italian Greyhound, which is ſmall, ſmooth, and of a delicate ſtructure. This little creature is of uncommon beauty, and generally a great favourite with the ladies, who permit him to have the honour of attending them in their walks: it is not, however, very common in England, the climate being too ſevere for its delicate conſtitution.

The Dog, taken in a general view, may be conſidered as an animal ſelected by man from all other quadrupeds, as his ſervant, his companion, and his friend; and he fills theſe ſeveral poſts with diſtinguiſhed propriety; grateful in his temper, and conſtant in his attachments, he ſeems happy when he can render his maſter any ſervice, and when he cannot, he loads him with careſſes; he patiently ſubmits to chaſtiſement for real or imaginary offences; and his attachment appears to be even increaſed by correction; theſe diſpoſitions, it is true, vary in degree in different individuals, and ſeem to depend much on the treatment they receive, and the habits in which they are educated.

The ſportſman's Dog partakes of his maſter's pleaſure, and while he contributes to promote it, is himſelf enjoying the higheſt gratification: this is evident from the tranſport he ſhews at the ſight of a gun, and his indefatigable ardour in the field of ſport; thus endeared to each other by a participation of enjoyment, fatigue, and danger, it is no wonder that he is united to his maſter by an attachment which only ends with his death. The more domeſtic Dog is attached to the family by the care that is taken of him, the careſſes he receives, and the habits of aſſociation; which he amply repays, by guarding faithfully the property of his maſter, even at the expence of his own life.

The Dog is highly ſuſceptible of the impreſſions of education; this is evident by the wonderful ſagacity of thoſe uſed by ſhepherds and drovers, who need but a ſingle look from their maſter to comprehend fully his will, which they inſtantly execute with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs and accuracy; and ſome Dogs have even been taught to compoſe words with letters placed before them, to perform calculations with numbers, and in many other inſtances to diſcover proofs of a highly imitative, if not intelligent faculty; not to mention thoſe taught to dance, whoſe drolleries are ſo well known every where.

THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

The Dog is a very diffuſed animal; it is found in ſome variety or other all over the known world; in South America multitudes of them breed in holes like Rabbits: when theſe are found young, they inſtantly attach themſelves to mankind, and never again deſert their maſters to rejoin the ſociety of the wild Dogs, from which they ſprang(A)." Thoſe Dogs have the appearance of the Greyhound, carry their ears erect, are very vigilant, and excellent in the chace(B).

It appears by the accounts of Captain Cook and other late voyagers, that the fleſh of the Dog is eaten by the natives of the South Sea Iſlands, who conſider it as a great delicacy; but the Dogs which are deſtined to be eaten, are not ſuffered to feed at large, but are kept up and fattened with farinaceous diet, by which treatment they loſe the ſtrong ſmell ſo diſagreeable in Dogs ſuffered to feed at large.

The ingenious Count de Buffon ſays, that all Dogs are derived from one original, which he calls Le Chien de Berger, or Shepherds' Dog; which is alſo ſometimes called Le Chien-Loup, or the Wolf-Dog; and the reaſon he gives for this opinion is, that this Dog is naturally the moſt ſenſible of any. He ſays the amazing varieties with which we are acquainted are the reſult of climate, food, and croſs breeding; and has given an ingenious genealogical table, in which he aſcertains the reſults of the different combinations, to which we beg to refer the more curious reader.

(A) Narrative of the Diſtreſſes of Iſaac Morris, &c. belonging to the Wager ſtore-ſhip of Commodore Anſon's ſquadron, p. 27, &c. quoted by Mr. Pennant.

(B) Pennant.

THE TERRIER (A).

Generic Characters.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes before; four behind.
Viſage long.

THIS little animal is a uſeful and almoſt conſtant attendant on a pack of Hounds. He poſſeſſes the ſenſe of ſmelling in a much greater degree of perfection than moſt other Dogs: this faculty enables him to find out the game with great readineſs; and his ſize permitting him to enter the holes of Foxes, &c. he ſoon forces them from their retreat, and obliges them to ſeek their ſafety in flight. The Terrier is the natural enemy of all thoſe animals which are commonly, though improperly, called vermin; as Badgers, Polecats, Weaſels, Rats, Mice, &c. It is poſſeſſed of great perſonal bravery, and not only attacks the Badger with great courage, but ſuſtains the combat with determined fortitude, though it is ſometimes very roughly handled by it.

There are two varieties of the Terrier, one ſmooth, ſleek, and well proportioned; the other rough, long-backed, very ſtrong, ſhort-legged, and generally of a black or yellowiſh colour, mixed with white; whereas the former is generally of a reddiſh brown colour, or black, with tan-coloured legs. The diſpoſitions of both nearly correſpond, but the ſmooth one is neither ſo large, fierce, nor ſtrong as the other.

It is ſaid the Hound, the Harrier, and the Terrier conſtitute but one race; for it has been remarked, that, in the ſame litter, Hounds, Harriers, and

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(A) The name is derived from Terra, the Earth; becauſe he ſeeks his game in holes dug in the ground.

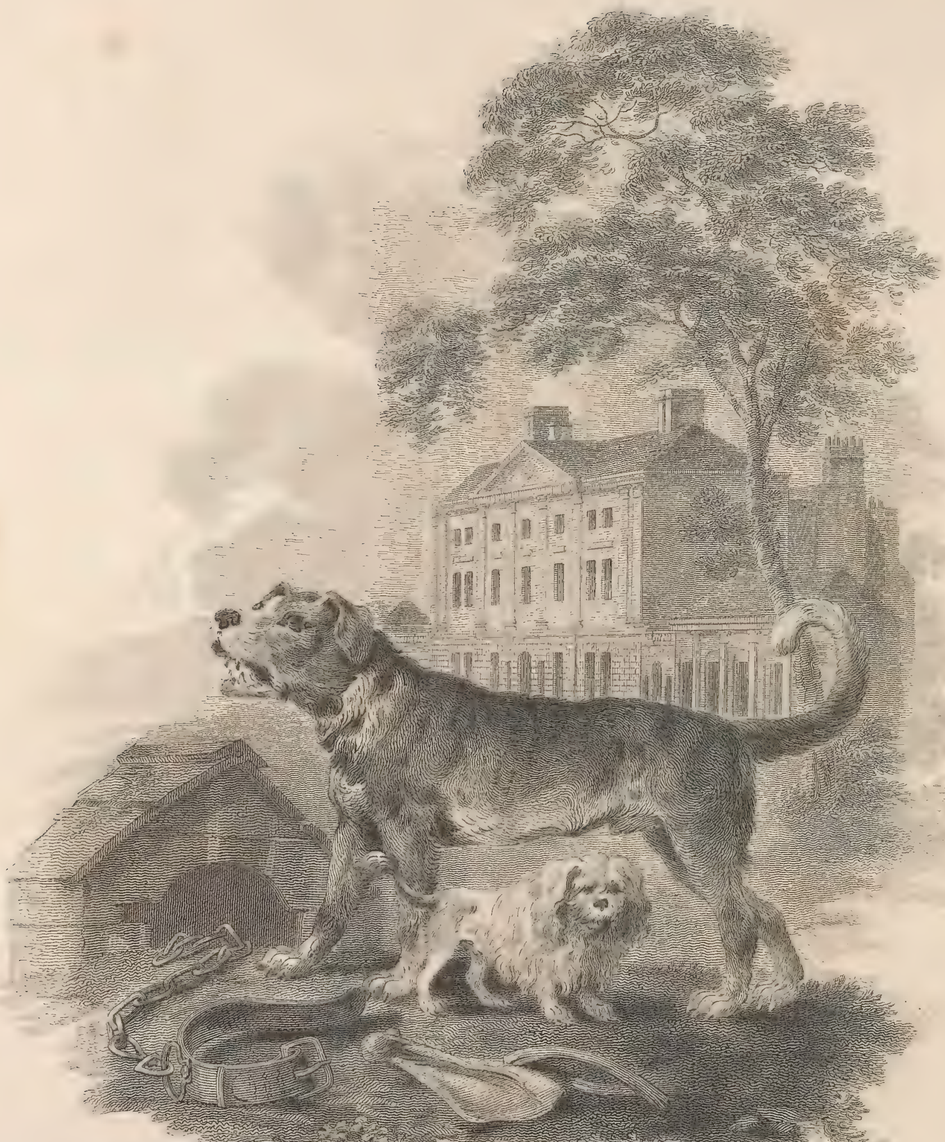
Terriers have been brought forth, though only one of theſe had been admitted to the female Hound(A).

Mr. Hope(B) relates an anecdote of a Terrier, which ſhews that this animal is not only capable of reſentment, and great contrivance to accompliſh it, but that it is even poſſeſſed of a certain power, however limited, of combining ideas and communicating them to one of its own ſpecies, ſo as to produce a certain preconcerted conſequence. The narrative is thus related: "Mr. M. of Whitmore in Staffordſhire, uſed to come twice a-year to town, on ſome family buſineſs; and being a gentleman fond of exerciſe, he commonly made the journey on horſeback, accompanied moſt part of the way by a faithful little Terrier Dog, which, for fear of loſing in town, he always left to the care of my kind, good-natured landlady, Mrs. Langford, at St. Alban's; and, on his return into the country, he was ſure to find his little companion well taken care of, and perfectly recovered from the fatigues of his journey. But Mr. M. calling for the Dog one time, as uſual, good Mrs. Langford appeared with a woful countenance before him:—'Alas! Sir, your little Terrier is loſt! and I have been fretting my heart out about him. Our great Houſe-Dog and he had a quarrel together, and the poor Terrier was ſo worried and bit, before we could part them, that I verily believed he would never have got the better of it. He made a ſhift, however, to crawl out of the yard, and no mortal here ſet eyes upon him for almoſt a week after. He then returned; and (will you believe it, Sir?) he brought along with him another Dog, bigger by far than ours, and they both fell upon our great Houſe-Dog, and bit him ſo unmercifully, that he has ſcarcely ſince been able to go about the yard, or eat his meat. After that your little Dog and his companion diſappeared, and they have never ſince been ſeen at St. Alban's.' Mr. M. heard the old lady's ſtory with no ſmall aſtoniſhment; but he bore his loſs with perfect reſignation, and ſoon received

(A) Encyclopædia Britannica.

(B) Thoughts, in Proſe and Verſe, by John Hope, p. 47.

a reward for his philoſophy. On his arrival at Whitmore, he found his little Terrier was got ſafe home before him; and on enquiring into circumſtances, he alſo found, that the Terrier had been down at Whitmore, and coaxed his great Dog to follow him back to St. Alban's, where he was ſure of being revenged on his enemy. Theſe facts have been well authenticated to me, and one of the parties concerned I have often ſeen; I mean the little, ſagacious, revengeful animal."



Ibbetſon del.

J. Storer ſc.

London. Publiſhed by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Belch. December 1st 1796.

MASTIFF

& LION-DOG

THE MASTIFF.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on the fore feet, four(A) on the hinder ones.
Viſage long.

SYNONIMS.

CANIS MOLOSSUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 57.
MASTIVUS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 176.
LE DOGUE DE FORT RACE, *de Buffon, tab.* xlv.

THE Maſtiff is a variety of the Dog kind, to which the people of Great Britain are much indebted, for his ſingular fidelity and care in guarding whatever property is placed under his protection, which he never fails to defend from attacks of all kinds, even at the riſk of his own life; and this office he is particularly well enabled to perform, by his extraordinary ſize, ſtrength, and courage. His head is large, his under lips hang down on each ſide, and his countenance is majeſtic and noble, he appears to treat all other Dogs with a contempt which clearly indicates a conſciouſneſs of his ſuperiority over them. His diſpoſition is generous, and he will not abuſe the power with which he is intruſted, nor call it forth to action, unleſs provoked by injuries; and even then he will not reſent trifling inſults, farther than by ſhewing his power to do it: of this an anecdote, mentioned by Mr. Bewick, is a ſtriking inſtance. "A large Dog of this kind, belonging to the late M. Ridley, Eſq. of Heatton, near Newcaſtle, being frequently moleſted by a

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(A) Mr. Pennant remarks that this character is invariable in the wild ſpecies of Dogs; as the Wolf, the Fox, &c. but that the common Dogs have often five toes on each foot.

mongrel, and teazed by its continual barking, at laſt took it up in his mouth by the back, and with great compoſure dropped it over the quay, into the river, without doing any farther injury to an enemy ſo much his inferior." The Maſtiff is generally kept confined by a chain during the day time, and when night approaches, he is turned looſe, to guard and defend the premiſes committed to his care; theſe he examines all over with great attention and accuracy, to ſee that all is ſafe, and then by his loud barkings, announces his preſence, and readineſs to acquit himſelf faithfully of the truſt repoſed in him. It appears from Stow's Annals (A), that the Maſtiff will attack even a Lion, and an account is there given of an engagement between a Lion and three Maſtiffs, in the preſence of King James I. One of the Dogs being put into the Lion's den, was ſoon diſabled: another was then ſet at the Lion, and preſently met with the ſame fate: but the third inſtantly ſeized the Lion by the lip, and held him faſt for ſome time, till at length, being terribly wounded by the Lion's claws, he was forced to quit his hold; when the Lion, who was no doubt much fatigued by the combat, declined renewing the engagement, and leaping over the Dogs, fled away into the interior part his den. The two firſt Dogs did not long ſurvive, but the third recovered and became a great favourite of the king's ſon.

In the time of the Roman emperors, the Engliſh Maſtiffs were held in high eſtimation at Rome, for their ſtrength and courage, and an officer was appointed in Britain, on purpoſe to breed and tranſport ſuch as he thought would prove equal to the combats of the amphitheatre.

Mr. D'Obſonville relates a ſingular inſtance of the memory of a Maſtiff he had brought up in India, and which accompanied him from Pondicherry to Benglour, a ſtrong place of High Maiſſour, where he loſt him: "Mr. Maiſonpré and myſelf," ſays he, "were near three weeks on our journey thither, the diſtance being more than a hundred leagues by the road we took, during which we traverſed plains and mountains, forded rivers and followed bye-paths; beſides that, we twice made a ſtay. This animal, however, which had lived with me ever ſince he was two months old, and

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(A) Stow's Annals, 1427.

which moſt aſſuredly had never been in that county before, loſt us at Benglour, and immediately returned to Pondicherry. He went directly to the houſe of M. Beylier, then commandant of artillery, my friend, and with whom I had generally lived. Now the difficulty is, not to know how the Dog ſubſiſted upon the road, he was very ſtrong and able to procure himſelf food; but by what means could he find his way, after an interval of more than a month? This then ſeems to be one of the inſtinctive faculties of many ſpecies of animals, which have the power to direct their ſteps and retrace their route, by efforts of memory that are to us ſcarcely conceivable."

Manwood(A) ſays, this variety of the Dog derives its name from *maſe theſeſe*, being ſuppoſed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice.

(A) Manwood's Foreſt Law.

THE LION DOG.

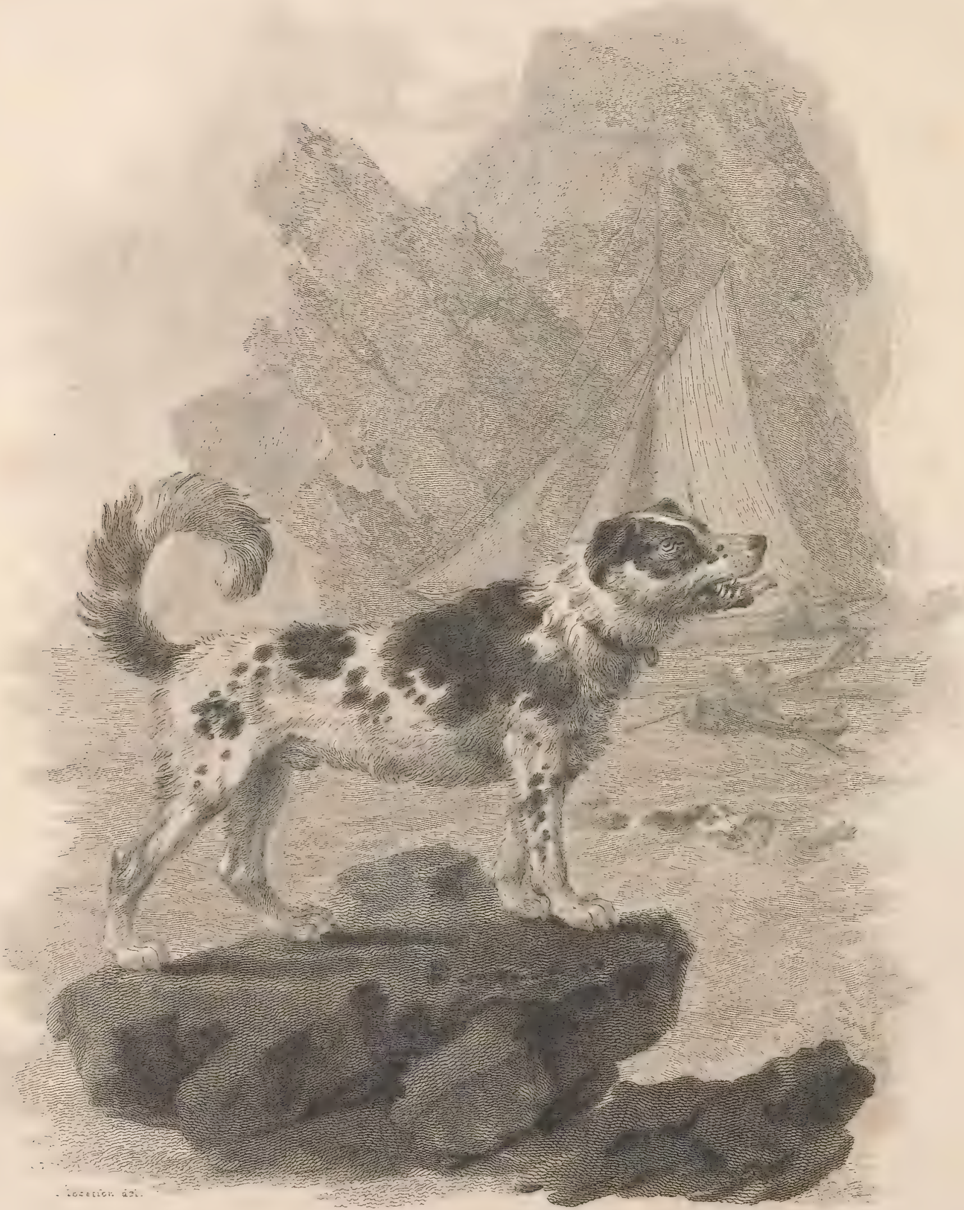
Generic Characters.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on the fore feet, four on the hinder ones.
Viſage long.

Synonims.

Catulus melitæus, Canis getulus, seu Islandicus, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 177. *Linn. Syſt.* 57.
Le Chien de Malte, ou Bichon, *de Buffon, tab.* xl. *fig.* 1. & Le Chien Lion, *fig.* 2.
Shock, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 146.

THE Lion Dog is a far-removed variety of the Water Spaniel; it does not poſſeſs any of the good qualities of its progenitor, and is only ſought after as a curioſity; it takes its name from its miniature reſemblance of the Lion, as to external form, the hair which grows on the head and ſhoulders being extremely long, while that on the hinder parts is altogether as ſhort. The noſe is ſhort, and the tail long and tufted at the end like the Lion. So far it may be thought to bear ſome reſemblance to that noble animal; but it differs from it in almoſt every other inſtance, being remarkably ſmall, feeble, timid, and inactive. The breed came originally from Malta, where it is found ſo ſmall, that women carry it about in their ſleeves. It is now become very ſcarce in England.



Ibbetson del.

J. Tookey Sc.

Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Belch London. Jan.y 1st 1798.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

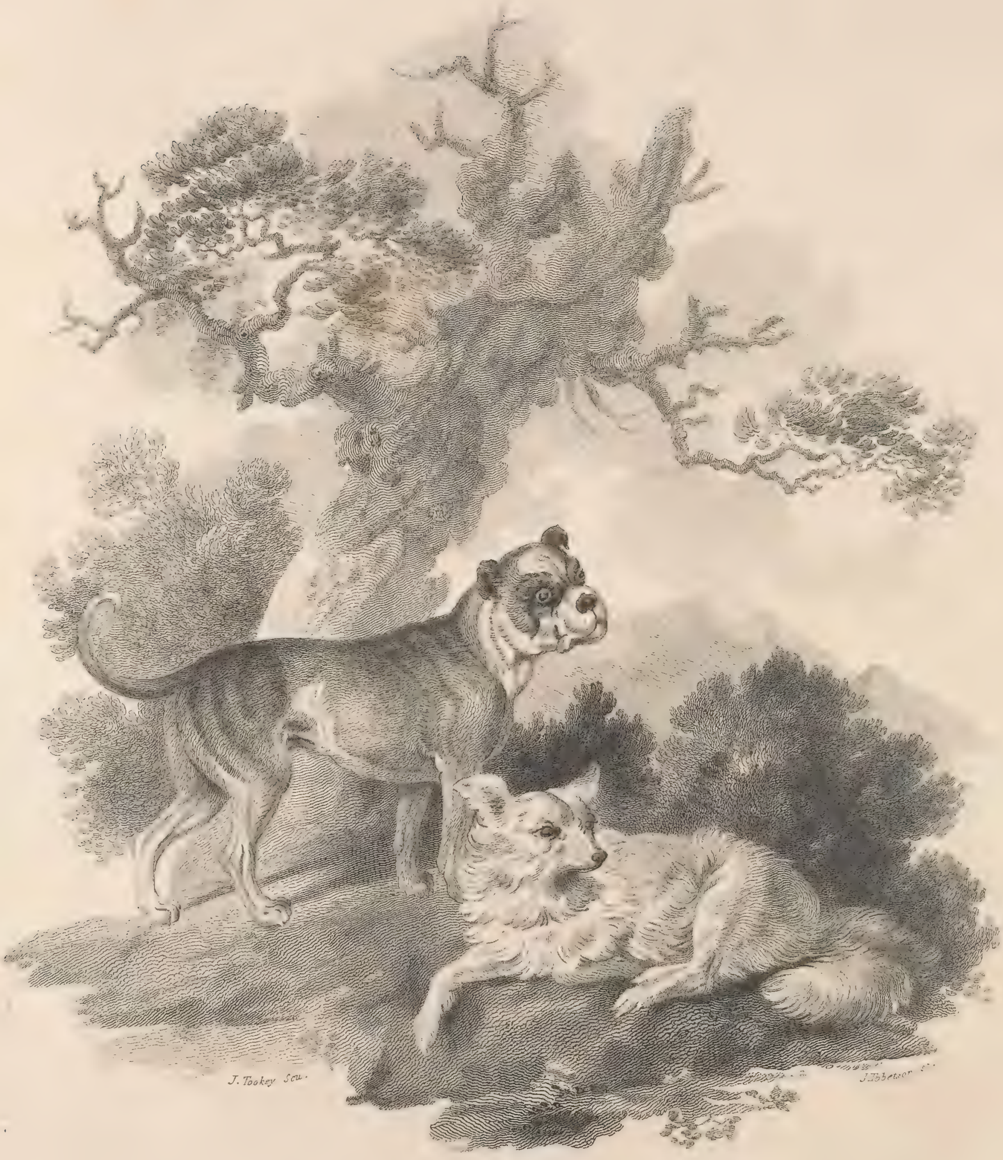
Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes before; four behind.
Viſage long.

THIS is the largeſt animal of the canine ſpecies, meaſuring frequently upwards of ſix feet in length, from the noſe to the extremity of the tail, which it uſually carries in a curl over the rump. It is proportionably large in all its members, and poſſeſſes an uncommon degree of ſtrength and courage, united with the greateſt ſagacity and fidelity to its maſter; theſe qualities, added to the faculty of ſwimming in a very ſuperior ſtyle, and diving to any depth, render this animal the moſt uſeful of the claſs to which it belongs. When young, it is gentle and engaging in its manners; but, as it advances in years, its ferocity gradually increaſes, eſpecially under confinement, and at length, when arrived at maturity, it becomes a moſt formidable, and ſometimes dangerous, animal. The body is covered with long, thick hair, well calculated to reſiſt the rigour of the climate of which it is indigenous. The toes are connected by membranes, the conformation of which is ſuch as to enable it to ſwim very rapidly, and to dive with the greateſt eaſe; and its eager appetite for raw fiſh ſeems to bear ſome analogy with its attachment to the water.

This beautiful animal has been only known of late years in England; but as it breeds very freely, and the climate ſeems well adapted to its conſtitution, it is now become pretty common, and has hitherto ſhewn no ſigns of degeneracy, nor loſt any of its good qualities. It was originally brought from Newfoundland, where the inhabitants find it of eſſential ſervice. Its great ſtrength enables it to draw conſiderable weights, and four of them yoked to a ſledge, will trail three hundred weight of wood, with apparent eaſe, for the ſpace of ſeveral miles. Their docility is no leſs conſpicuous, in the manner of performing this ſervice, which they execute without a driver, and having delivered their load at the deſtined place, return in the ſame order to the woods whence they were diſpatched, and where their labours are commonly rewarded with a meal of dried fiſh.

The Newfoundland Dog is of infinite ſervice to ſeafaring perſons, particularly in coaſting veſſels, and thoſe which navigate rivers; as, in caſe of any one's accidentally falling overboard, the Dog will inſtantly jump after the perſon, and either bring him ſafe to land, or keep him from ſinking, till proper aſſiſtance be procured. Of this, numberleſs inſtances have occurred, ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact beyond a poſſibility of doubt.

They alſo make excellent houſe or yard Dogs, and guard the premiſes committed to their care with the ſtricteſt fidelity. They have often been known to ſeize, and even kill, houſe-breakers, which have intruded on the houſes conſigned to their protection; and lately, at the royal hunt, in Windſor Foreſt, the Deer in chaſe, which was of the large red kind, in attempting to leap over the palings of a park at Warfield, was inſtantly ſeized by the throat, by a large Newfoundland Dog, which happened to be looſe in the park, and ſeverely puniſhed for its intruſion.


J. Tookey Scu.
J. Ibbetson

Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, and W. Belch, London, March, 1st 1799.

BULL DOG and POMERANIAN DOG.

THE BULL-DOG.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on the fore feet; four on thoſe behind.
Viſage long.

SYNONIM.

LE DOGUE *de Buffon, tab.* xliv.

THIS variety of the Dog is not ſo common, or held in ſo high eſteem now, as it uſed to be, when the ſavage diverſion of bull-baiting attracted the notice of the public; which, to the honour of humanity, is now almoſt entirely aboliſhed.

The ſtriking characters of the Bull-Dog are the following: the under jaw is longer than the upper, and the tail curls upwards; the predominant colour is tawny; but it is ſometimes brindled, and marked with white; and ſometimes, though very rarely, entirely black or white. Savage and malignant in his nature, the Bull-Dog oft bites, in ſullen ſilence, without giving the leaſt warning of his approach. Inured to battle and cruelty, he is inſenſible of the careſſes of any one, except his maſter; and even theſe he ſeems eager to relinquiſh, for his more favourite entertainment. He is remarkably ſtrong, in proportion to his ſize, and is equally fierce and cruel. Such is the ſtrength and ſavage ferocity of this animal, that four of them have been found to be an over-match for a Lion; and when they have once properly ſeized a Bull, nothing can make them quit their hold, but the giving way of the part, or the loſs of their life. So great is their ardour for the combat, that it is impoſſible to reſtrain them from it. This is fully confirmed by a cruel experiment, which was tried ſome time ſince at a bull-baiting, where a Bull-Dog ſuffered his feet to be cut off in ſucceſſion, notwithſtanding which, he continued to ſeize the Bull after each amputation; and when all were cut off, he again attacked him with as much eagerneſs as if nothing had been done to him.

When the barbarous amuſement of bull-baiting was in faſhion, many other inſtances of ſavage fortitude were recorded of this animal, which would now ſcarcely be credited.

THE POMERANIAN DOG.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

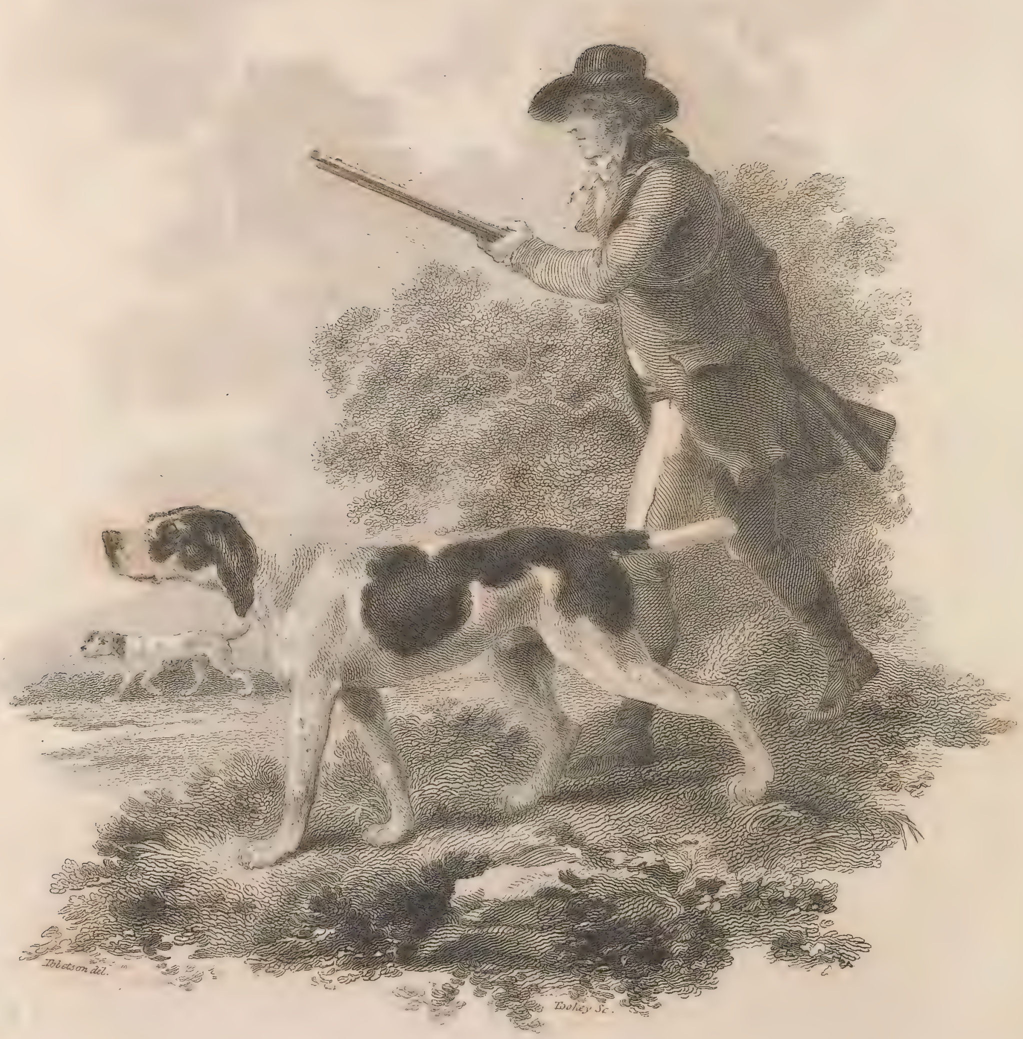
Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on the fore feet; four on thoſe behind.
Viſage long.

SYNONIMS.

LE CHIEN LOUP *de Buffon, tab.* xxix.
FOX DOG, *var.*

THIS variety of the Dog is nearly allied to the Shepherd's Dog; it muſt, however, be allowed to have the advantage of it, in external appearances, though it falls infinitely ſhort in point of ſagacity. In its diſpoſition, it retains more natural wild ferocity than is uſual in domeſticated animals; particularly in thoſe accuſtomed to be favourites, which this Dog generally is. It is not fond of careſſes from any but thoſe with whom it is acquainted, and will frequently ſnarl, ſhew its teeth, and ſometimes even bite while it is ſtroked.

The Pomeranian Dog is covered all over with a thick coat of very long hair, which makes it look twice as large as it really is: its general colour is a dirty cream-colour; but it is ſubject to varieties of black, brown, and even ſpotted, though theſe are rare. It is in general conſidered as a uſeful houſe dog.



Ibbetson del.

Tookey Sc.

Published by W. Darton. J. Harvey & W. Belch. London Nov.r 3d 1803.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH POINTER.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on the fore feet, four on thoſe behind.
Viſage long.

THIS variety of the Dog was unknown to our anceſtors; it is not even mentioned by Linnæus, nor has it been more than noticed by any other naturaliſt: it was firſt produced in Spain, whence it was tranſported into England, where the breed has been aſſiduouſly improved.

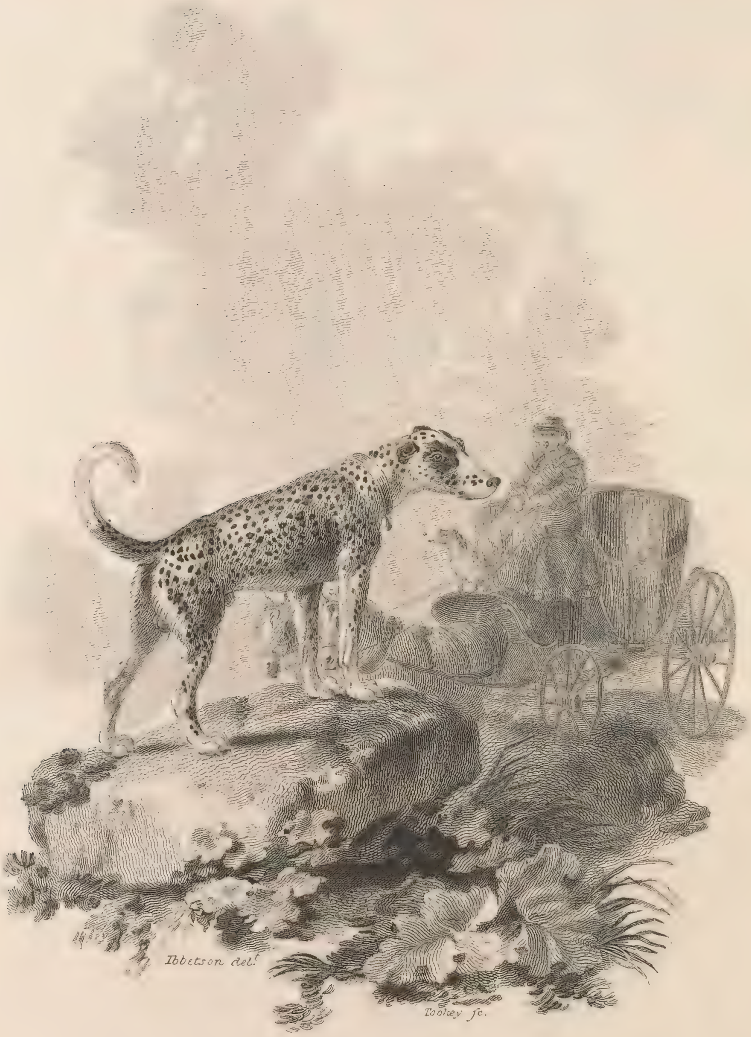
The good qualities of the Pointer are held in ſuch eſtimation by the ſportſman, that every precaution is uſed to preſerve the breed pure and unmixed. The greateſt pains and attention are required in the education of this animal, before it can be properly broken and trained to the ſport; while the Spaniſh Pointer receives the inſtructions given it with a degree of docility which is truly ſurpriſing. In ſhort, the Spaniſh Pointer ſeems naturally to poſſeſs thoſe inſtincts in high perfection, which do not diſcover themſelves in the Engliſh Pointer, till they are called forth by a moſt laborious courſe of education. In this reſpect the Spaniſh Pointer has certainly the advantage; but then, on the other hand, the Engliſh breed is much more hardy and durable, and can ſupport the fatigue of an extenſive range much better than the Spaniſh. It is neceſſary to keep the Engliſh Pointer in practice, otherwiſe it will ſoon forget the inſtructions it has received. A Dog, thus educated and kept in good order, has been frequently ſold for ten or twelve guineas. Its chief uſe is in finding out game, either for the gun or net, and pointing to the place where it lies, which a well-trained Dog will do with remarkable preciſion.

THE ENGLISH POINTER.

The Setting Dog, now in general uſe, is a mixed breed between the Engliſh and Spaniſh Pointer, and conſequently partakes of the good qualities of both.

Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, is ſaid to have been the firſt perſon who broke a Setting Dog to the net.

The Pointer is not ſo ſubject to canine madneſs as ſome other kinds are, and makes a very uſeful Houſe Dog.



Ibbetson del^{t}

Tookey ſc.

Publiſhed by W. Darton J. Harvey & W. Belch London : Sept^{r} 22nd 1803.

DALMATIAN DOG.

THE DALMATIAN DOG.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes before; four behind.
Viſage long.

SYNONIM.

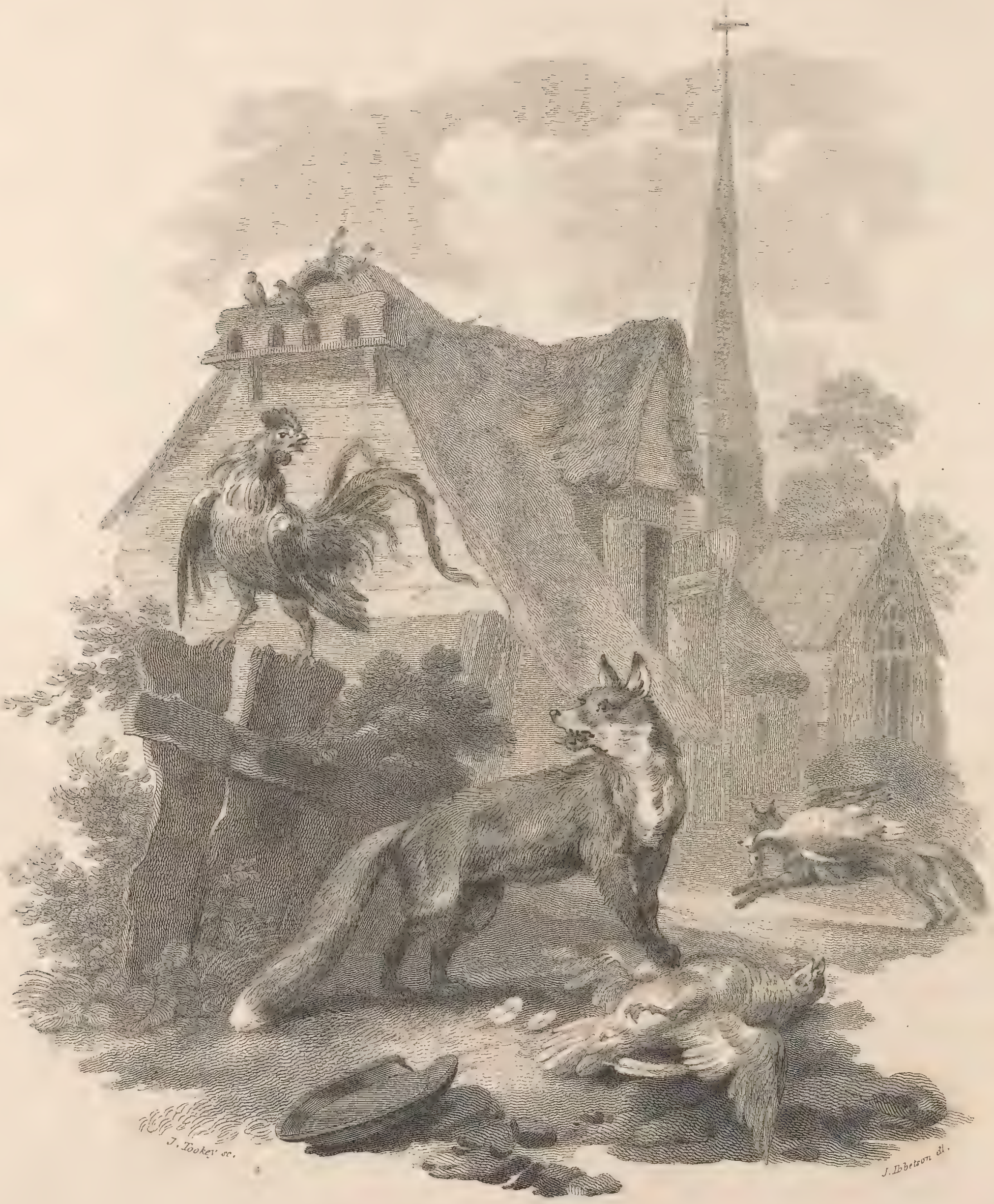
LE BRAQUE DE BENGAL, *de Buffon, tab.* xxxiv.

THIS is, perhaps, the moſt elegant and beautiful variety of the Dog. It is generally called the Daniſh Dog, although it is difficult to ſay how it came by that appellation, as Mr. Pennant ſeems to think Dalmatia is its native country. Some, indeed, are found in India, but they are generally ſmall, and very ugly; and thoſe which are bred in Europe, if carried to India, immediately degenerate, in common with all other Dogs.

The Dalmatian Dog is, at preſent, very common in England, where the breed is carefully preſerved from mixture. It keeps up to its ſize and figure, and is held in high eſtimation, both for its elegant ſhape, and for the beautiful ſpots with which it is adorned, which vary in every individual. It is now univerſally received as a faſhionable and genteel attendant on a carriage, which ſeems to be the only uſe made of it. It is certainly a very innocent article of luxury; but we cannot help remonſtrating againſt the cruelty and preſumption of cutting off the poor animal's ears, from an idea, that its beauty is thereby increaſed: as if we knew how to form the creature better than the great Creator himſelf!

It is remarked, that thoſe animals, which bring forth many young ones at a birth, do not produce them ſo perfect as thoſe which bring but one or two. The Dog, when firſt whelped, is not completely formed; his eyes are not opened till he is ten or twelve days old, during which period the bones of the ſkull are incomplete, the body is puffed up, the noſe is ſhort, and the whole body but indifferently ſketched out. In leſs than a month, the puppy begins to exerciſe all his ſenſes, and, from that period, makes rapid advances to its perfection, which it attains at the age of twelve months: it goes with young nine weeks, and lives about twelve or thirteen years.

Water appears to be more neceſſary to the Dog than food; he drinks frequently, though not abundantly; and, it is imagined, he runs mad when abridged of water. This dreadful malady is the greateſt inconvenience that reſults from the keeping this faithful domeſtic: this diſorder, however, is not ſo frequent as the terrors of the timorous lead them to ſuppoſe; and the Dog has been often accuſed of madneſs without a fair trial. Happy would it be, if a certain and infallible remedy were known for this moſt horrid diſeaſe; but, it is feared, none yet diſcovered can be abſolutely depended on. Perhaps the moſt probable preventative is, inſtantly to waſh the wound with water as hot as it can be borne, and to repeat the waſhings inceſſantly for three hours.



J. Tookey sc.

J. Ibbetson del.

Published by W. Darton, and Harvey, London, 1799.

FOX.

THE FOX.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five toes before; four behind.
Viſage long.

SYNONIMS.

CANIS VULPES, *Linn. Syſt.* 59.
CANIS FULVUS, *Briſſon. Quad.* 173.
VULPES, *Geſner Quad.* 966. *Raii. Syn. Quad.* 177.
FUCHS, *Klein Quad.* 73.
FOX, *Brit. Zool.* 1. 58.
LE RENARD, *de Buffon,* vii. 75. *tab.* vi.

THE Fox, the Wolf, and the Dog are in general ſo like each other, in their external and internal ſtructure, that it is almoſt impoſſible to form an accurate idea of either from bare deſcription.

The internal parts of the Fox greatly reſemble thoſe of the Dog. His external form and appearance, however, differ conſiderably from that animal, to which he is in many reſpects nearly related: his head is larger in proportion, and his ears ſhorter: his eyes are ſituated more oblique, and his tail is more buſhy: he has a ſtrong, offenſive ſmell, which is peculiar to his ſpecies, and which the Dog has not: he differs alſo from the dog in his diſpoſition: crafty and ſuſpicious by nature, he is never entirely tamed, or rendered familiar and domeſtic, but is always forced to be confined, and ſoon dies of chagrin at the loſs of his liberty.

THE FOX.

The grand object of the Fox is ſelf preſervation, he, therefore, never truſts to his ſpeed or cunning, but always takes care to provide for himſelf a ſure aſylum, to retreat to, in caſe of danger: in chuſing this, ſafety is not his only object; he uſually ſelects the edge of a wood, in the neighbourhood of ſome farm or village; here he paſſes his day, though not idly, for as ſoon as ſleep has taken off the fatigue of the preceding night's excurſions, he liſtens attentively to the crowing of the Cocks and cackling of the Hens, marks their abodes, to direct his attack by night; and thoſe who are imprudent enough to ramble too far from their home by day, are in imminent danger from his ſubtilty and vigilance; theſe he ſcents at a diſtance, and creeping ſlyly towards them, chuſes his time of attack ſo judiciouſly, that he ſeldom returns without his booty. When he gets into a hen-rooſt by night, he kills all he can come at, and retreating with as much as he can carry off, hides his prey at ſome convenient diſtance, and preſently returns for more, which he likewiſe hides, though in a different place, and then continues his viſits, until he has either carried off all, or is diſturbed by the approach of day or otherwiſe, when he inſtantly retires to his den.

The Fox is extremely voracious, and, beſides fleſh, will greedily devour milk, cheeſe, butter, eggs, fruit, and particularly grapes, of which he is ſo fond, that he ſoon becomes fat by eating them. Poultry, Leverets, and Partridges ſeem to be his dainty morſels, but when he cannot find theſe in plenty, he devours Serpents, Toads, Lizards, Rats, and Mice in abundance, and thus he renders the farmer one piece of ſervice, as a ſort of compenſation for the reſt of his depredations. He frequently diſappoints the fowler, by viſiting the ſnares he has ſet early in the morning, and artfully taking from them the birds which are caught. Crabs, Inſects, and even Hedge-Hogs are ſometimes his prey; and he will attack bee-hives and waſps'-neſts for the ſake of what he can find to eat; it is true he frequently meets with ſo rough a reception as to force him to retire, that he may roll on the ground and cruſh thoſe which are ſtinging him; having thus rid himſelf of his troubleſome companions, he inſtantly returns to the charge, and obliges them at length to forſake their combs, and leave them to him as the reward of his victory (A).

The Fox enjoys the ſenſe of ſmelling with more acuteneſs than the Wolf, and the organs of his voice are moſt flexible and perfect: he yelps, barks, and often utters a mournful cry like the Peacock. During the winter ſeaſon, and more eſpecially in froſty weather, he is continually yelping, but is almoſt entirely ſilent in ſummer, at which time he ſheds his hair. He ſleeps very ſound, and lies in a round poſition like a Dog; but when he only wants to reſt himſelf, he lies flat on his belly with his legs ſtretched out, and in this poſture watches for birds, who no ſooner perceive him than they ſet up ſhrill, diſcordant cries, to warn their companions of his preſence. Magpies and Jays are particularly obſerved to give this kind of alarm at his approach, and they will even follow him a conſiderable way, conſtantly repeating their cries(B). The hunters know this fact, and avail themſelves of it, to diſcover where their game is concealed.

The female Fox brings forth from four to ſix young ones every year; ſhe goes with young about ſix weeks, during which time ſhe ſeldom ſtirs out, but buſies herſelf in preparing a proper bed for them, and making it as ſecure as poſſible. If ſhe finds they have been diſturbed in her abſence, ſhe removes them, one by one, to a place of greater ſecurity. Dr. Goldſmith(C) relates a remarkable inſtance of this animal's parental affection, which he ſays happened near Chelmsford in Eſſex. "A ſhe Fox that had, as it ſhould ſeem, but one cub, was unkennelled by a gentleman's Hounds, and hotly purſued. In ſuch a caſe, when her own life was in imminent peril, one would think that it was not a time to conſult the ſafety of her young; however, the poor animal, braving every danger, rather than leave her cub behind to be worried by the Dogs, took it up in her mouth, and ran with it in this manner for ſome miles. At laſt, taking her way through a farmer's yard, ſhe was aſſaulted by a Maſtiff, and at length obliged to drop her cub, which was taken up by the farmer." We are happy to add, that this affectionate creature eſcaped the purſuit, and at laſt got off in ſafety.

(A) Buffon. (B) Buffon. (C) Goldſmith's Hiſt. Vol. III. p. 330.

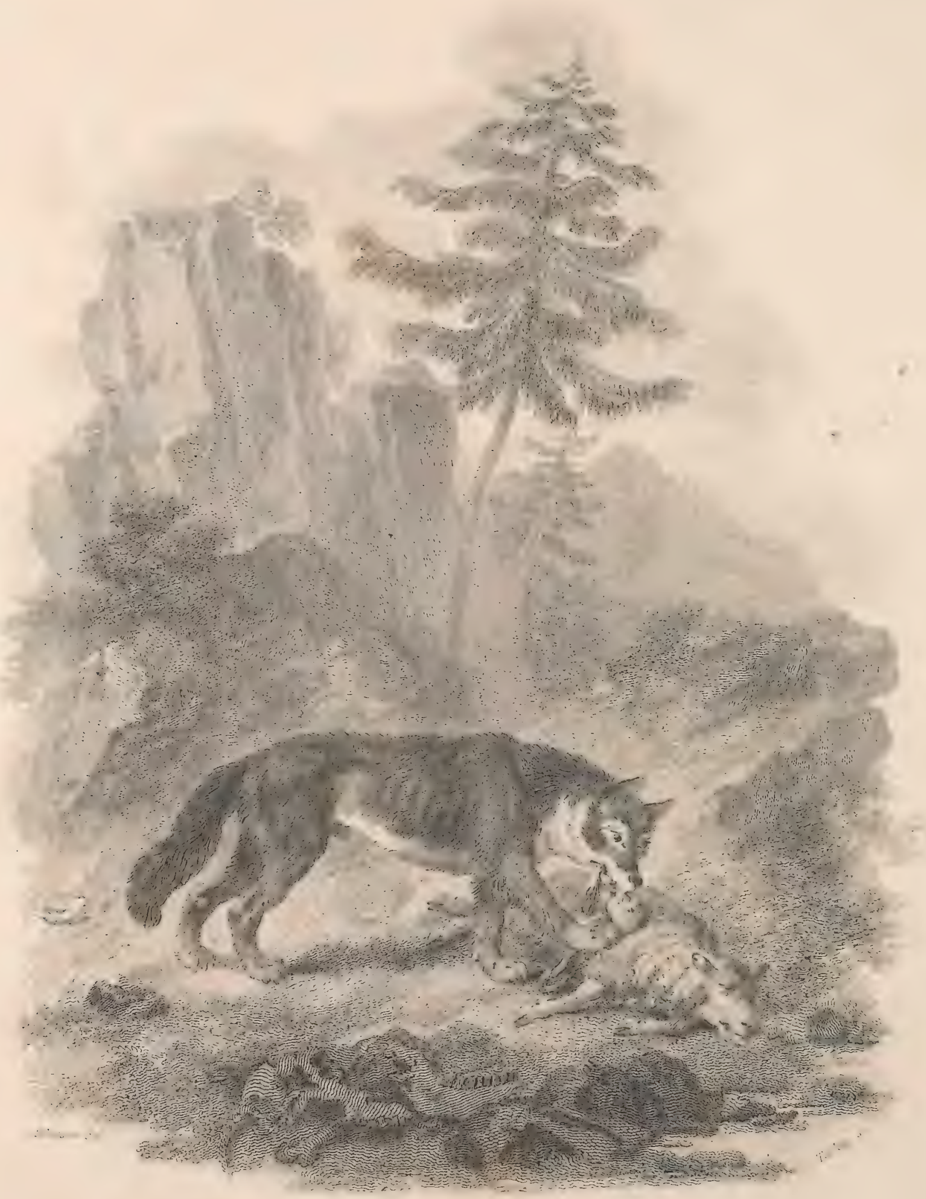
THE FOX.

The Fox affords high entertainment to thoſe who are fond of hunting, and the Dogs, from their natural averſion to this animal, prefer the chace of it even to that of the Hare or the Stag. A large kind of Harrier or Hound is generally uſed for this ſport, aſſiſted by Terriers, which, being ſmaller, follow the Fox into his kennel, and attack him there. As ſoon as the Fox finds himſelf purſued, he inſtantly makes towards his hole, and penetrating to the bottom of it, loſes for a time the dreadful ſound of his enemies: but the whole pack ſoon arriving at the ſpot, redouble their cries, and the little Terrier courageouſly ventures in. If the kennel is under a rock or the roots of trees, as is often the caſe, the Fox bids defiance to his enemies, and remains there perfectly ſecure, the Terrier being no match for him at the bottom of his den; nor can he be dug out of it by the huntſmen. But the uſual way of hunting the Fox is, to carry him in a bag to ſome open country, and then turn him looſe in ſight of the Hounds; the ſcene which follows is too well known to need explanation. When all retreat to his kennel is cut off, his ſtratagems and ſhifts to eſcape are as ſurpriſing as they are various. He always takes to the moſt woody parts of the country, and prefers the paths which are moſt embarraſſed with thorns and briars. He runs in a direct line before the Hounds, and at no very great diſtance from them; and, if hard puſhed, ſeeks out the low, wet grounds, where the ſcent will be leſs apt to lie; being at laſt overtaken, he becomes obſtinately deſperate, and defends his life in ſilence to the laſt gaſp.

Of all the wild animals, the Fox is the moſt ſubject to variety from the influence of climate. It is well known that the generality of Foxes in England are red; there are, however, three varieties found in Great Britain, which differ rather in ſize than colour. The Greyhound Fox is the largeſt, talleſt, and boldeſt, and will attack a grown Sheep. The Maſtiff Fox is leſs, but ſtronger. The Cur Fox is the leaſt and moſt common, and does the greateſt miſchief to the huſbandman and farmer. This kind is more univerſally diffuſed than any other, being found in Europe and the temperate parts of Aſia and America, but rarely in Africa. In the cold regions, towards the pole, Foxes are found of various beautiful colours, and their fur of excellent quality; their ſkins are purchaſed with great avidity, for the ſake of their warmth and beauty, and form a conſiderable article of commerce. The ſkins of blue Foxes are very ſcarce and valuable; but the black ones are moſt eſteemed, and are frequently ſold for forty or fifty crowns each. The hair of theſe animals grows in ſo ſingular a manner, that it is not poſſible to tell which way the grain lies; for if the ſkin is held by the head, the hair falls down ſmooth and even towards the tail; and, if it is held by the tail, the hair inſtantly takes a contrary direction, equally regular. In Siberia and Kamtſchatka, Foxes are caught by different devices, for the ſake of their ſkins; and it is there remarked, that the moſt valuable Foxes are the moſt cunning and difficult to be taken. The general method of catching them, is either by poiſon, traps, or bows; but they are ſo cunning, that great addreſs is neceſſary to accompliſh the end. "(A)The Kuriles, who live upon the Lopatka, catch Foxes in a manner peculiar to themſelves. They have a net made of whale's beards, compoſed of ſeveral rings; this is ſpread upon the ground, and to a ring in the middle they bind a Magpie; round the net is drawn a cord, the ends of which are held by a perſon concealed in a pit near at hand, who, when the Fox ſprings upon the bird, draws the cord, and gathers together the net, which ſurrounds the Fox, as a drag net does a fiſh."

The Fox bites with great ſeverity, like the Wolf, and his bite is very dangerous and difficult to cure.

(A) Kraſheninicoff's Hiſtory of Kamtſchatka, by Grieve, p. 96.



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WOLF.

THE WOLF.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Two canine, and ſix cutting teeth in each jaw.
Five toes before, four behind.
Viſage long.

SYNONIMS.

CANIS LUPUS, *Linn. Syſt.* 58.
WOLF, *Brit. Zool.* 1. 61. *tab.* i.
LUPUS, *Geſner Quad.* 634. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 170.
CANIS EX GRISEO FLAVESCENS, *Briſſon Quad.* 173.
LE LOUP, *de Buffon,* vii. 39. *tab.* i.
CANIS SYLVESTRIS, *Rzackinſky Hiſt. Polon.* p. 219.

ALTHOUGH the Wolf ſo much reſembles the Dog, both in his external and internal form, as to induce ſome naturaliſts to conſider him as the ſame animal, in its ſavage ſtate of freedom, yet no two animals can have a ſtronger antipathy to each other; the ſight, and even the ſcent of a Wolf, makes a young Dog ſhudder, and come trembling to his maſter for protection. The Dog and the Wolf never meet without either flying or fighting, and the combat generally ends in the death of one or both; if the Wolf conquer, he tears and devours his adverſary; the Dog, more generous, contents himſelf with the victory, and leaves his enemy where he falls, equally deſpiſed and hated. In ſhort the Wolf ſeems to poſſeſs all the bad qualities of the Dog, without any of his good ones.

The Wolf is about three feet ſeven inches in length, from the tip of his noſe to the inſertion of his tail, and about two feet five inches high. His eyes are ſituated more obliquely in his head than thoſe of the Dog, and his eye-balls are of a fiery-green colour, which greatly contributes to the fierce and formidable air with which he is ſo ſtrongly marked. His ears are ſharp and erect; his jaws and teeth are large and ſtrong; his tail long and buſhy, bending inwards between his hind legs. His body is covered with long harſh hair, the colour of which is a mixture of brown, black, and grey, with a tinge of yellow; beneath the hair he is well clothed with an aſh-coloured fur, which enables him, without inconvenience, to endure the ſeverity of the climates he inhabits.

The Wolf is naturally dull and cowardly, but being driven from the habitations of man, and obliged to live in the foreſt, where he finds but few animals to ſatisfy his rapacious appetite, he is often on the brink of ſtarving. Impelled thus by neceſſity, he becomes regardleſs of danger, and boldly attacks thoſe animals which are under man's protection. Lambs, Sheep, and even Dogs, or any animal he can carry off, are equally his prey. Theſe depredations he renews, till having been haraſſed and intimidated by the Dogs, he becomes prudent by experience, hides himſelf during the day, and only ventures out by night, when numbers of them, aſſembled together, prowl round the villages, deſtroying every creature they meet. Poſſeſſed of great ſtrength in the muſcles of his neck and jaws, the Wolf runs off with a Sheep or Lamb with the greateſt facility. Indeed, ſheep-folds have always been devoted to ſcenes of his devaſtation and carnage; and when he perceives, by his exquiſite ſmell, that the flocks are houſed, he undermines the threſhold of the door with his claws, where he enters to the terror and deſtruction of the harmleſs, fleecy tribe, diſplaying the moſt ferocious and ſavage cruelty, by immolating all he finds, ere he carries any off, or his thirſt for blood ſeems ſatiated. It has been aſſerted that, when the Wolf has once taſted human blood (A), he always prefers it to any other; this prevailing notion has given riſe to many ſuperſtitious ſtories. The old Saxons imagined it was poſſeſſed by ſome evil ſpirit, and called it the Were-Wolf, or Man-Wolf (B), and, to this day, the French peaſants entertain ſimilar notions.

(A) Pennant.

(B) Mr. Verſtigan, who wrote in the year 1634, gives the following curious account of this ſort of ſuperſtition, "The Were-Wolves," ſays he, "are certain ſorcerers, who having annoynted their bodies, with

THE WOLF.

Although the Wolf is the moſt gluttonous of quadrupeds, devouring even his own ſpecies, when preſſed by hunger, his rapacity does not exceed his cunning; always ſuſpicious and miſtruſtful, he imagines every thing he ſees is a ſnare laid to betray him. If he find a Rein-Deer tied to a poſt, to be milked, he dares not approach, for fear the animal ſhould be placed there only to entrap him; but no ſooner is the Deer ſet at large, than he inſtantly purſues and devours it(A).

The female produces five or ſix, and ſometimes even nine at a litter(B); they are brought forth with the eye-lids cloſed, and nouriſhed with the mother's milk for ſome weeks; when they acquire ſtrength, ſhe teaches them to eat fleſh, by chewing it for them, and early inures them to ſlaughter, by bringing birds or ſmall animals, half dead, with which they are inſtructed to play as a Cat with a Mouſe, till at laſt the victims receive the *coup de grace*, and are devoured. The cubs ſeldom quit the den till they are near two months old, nor leave their dam till they have ſhed their firſt teeth, and completed the new ſet, which does not happen before they attain the age of ten or twelve months. The mother, now conſidering them ſufficiently trained in the means of defence, and capable of providing for themſelves, deſerts them, to bring up a new family.

The Wolf ſleeps as ſoon as he has filled his belly, or is fatigued, and for this refreſhment he prefers the day to the night; like the Dog, he is eaſily

an oyntment which they make by the inſtinct of the divell: and putting on a certayne inchaunted girdle, doe not only unto the view of others, ſeeme as Wolves, but to their own thinking have both the ſhape and nature of Wolves, ſo long as they weare the ſayd girdle. And they doe diſpoſe themſelves as very Wolves, in wourrying, and killing, and moſt of humane creatures.

"Of ſuch, ſundry have been taken, and executed in ſundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a Were-Wolf, and having killed thirteen children, two women, and one man, was at Bedbur, not farre from Cullen, in the yeere 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The fleſh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his armes, thighes, and legges broken on a wheele, and his body laſtly burnt. He dyed with very great remorſe, deſiring that his body might not be ſpared from any torment, ſo his ſoule might be ſaved." *Verſtigan's Antiq.* p. 237.

It is not long ſince the puniſhment of death was inflicted in this country, under the idea of witchcraft, when confeſſions of imaginary crimes were often extorted from the poor diſtracted victims of this fatal ſuperſtition.

(A) Dict. Raiſon. (B) Buffon.

awakened. He bears hunger better than thirſt, and will live four or five days without food, provided he is well ſupplied with water.

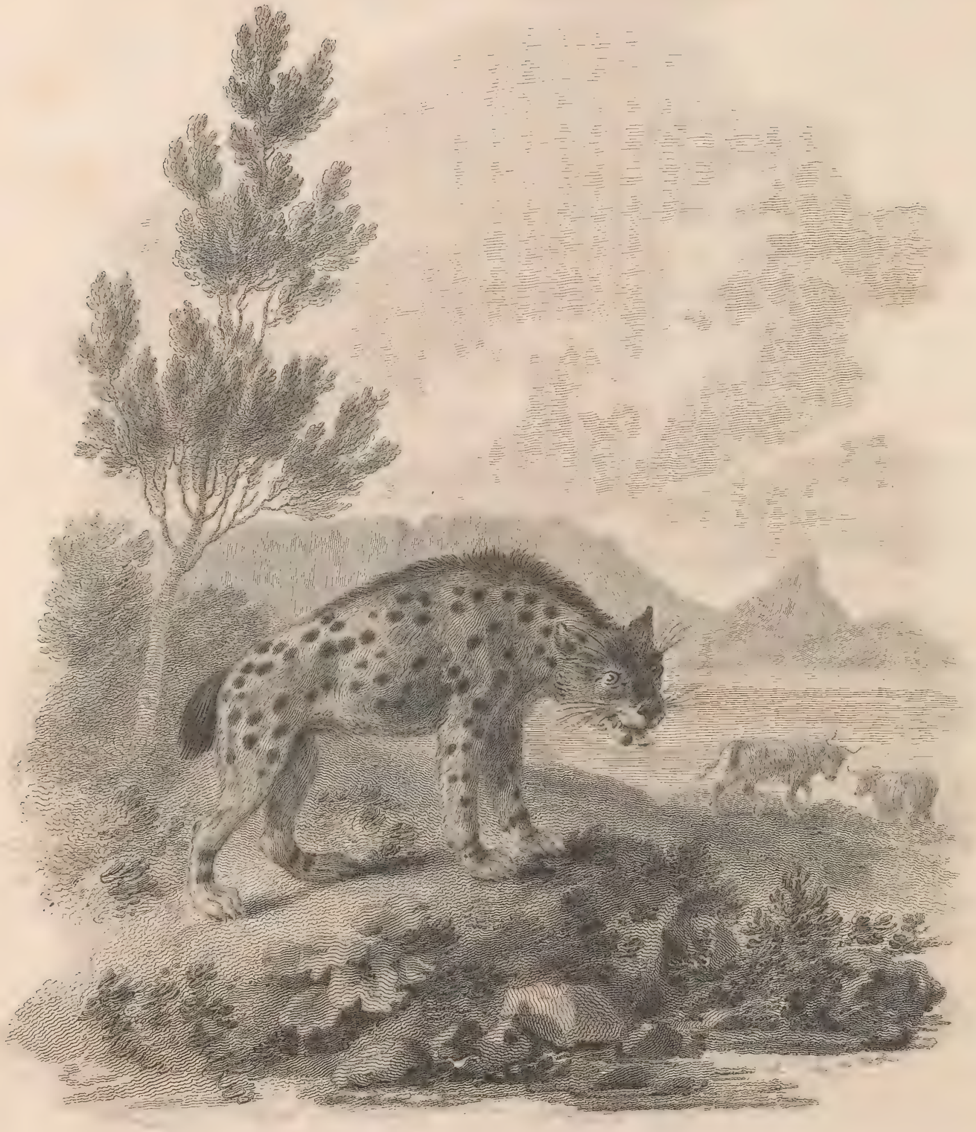
Hunting the Wolf is a favourite diverſion among the great men in ſome countries, for which purpoſe they uſe Greyhounds, which are let fly at him in leaſhes, one after the other. He defends himſelf well, threatens them on all ſides, and frequently eſcapes, unleſs the hunters come in time to the aſſiſtance of the Dogs, and diſpatch him with their cutlaſſes. He is alſo frequently taken in pitfalls, where he is ſo confounded, that he may be either killed or taken alive without much danger, though at other times he enjoys his ſenſes in the higheſt degree of perfection.

Wolves inhabit the continents of Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America; they formerly abounded in Great Britain, but have long ſince been deſtroyed. King Edgar is ſaid to have been the firſt who attempted to rid this kingdom of them, by accepting a number of Wolves heads as a puniſhment for certain crimes(A). Notwithſtanding which, they continued increaſing till the time of Edward I. when they again became the object of royal attention, and one Peter Corbet was veſted with powers to ſuperintend and aſſiſt in the deſtruction of them, till at length the breed was totally extirpated. They were not entirely deſtroyed in Ireland, till the year 1710, though their Wolf-Dogs have been ſo celebrated.

The Wolf is ſubject to great variety of colour, diſpoſition, and ſize, according to the climate in which he is bred. Some are found quite black, ſome white, and ſome inclining to yellow. The Wolves of Senegal are much larger and more ſavage than thoſe found in Europe. Thoſe of Egypt, on the other hand, are ſmaller and certainly not ſo ferocious, for they are there taught to dance and play anticks, which confer on them an imaginary value, being often ſold for four or five hundred crowns(B).

No part of the Wolf is of uſe, except his ſkin and fur; he reſpires a moſt fœtid vapour; and his fleſh is univerſally diſliked. "In ſhort, every way offenſive, a ſavage aſpect, a frightful howl, an inſupportable odour, a perverſe diſpoſition, fierce habits, he is hateful while living, and uſeleſs when dead(C)."

(A) Brit. Zoology, p. 62. (B) Goldſmith. (C) Buffon.



SPOTTED HYENA

THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Four toes on each foot.
Tail ſhort, a tranſverſe orifice between it and the anus.

SYNONIMS.

JACKALL, or WILD DOG, *Boſman's Guinea*, 293.
QUUMBENGO, *Churchill's Voy.* v. 486.
TIGER-WOLF, *Kolben's Cape*, ii. 108.
SPOTTED HYÆNA, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 119.
HYÆNA, or CROCUTA, *Ludolph. Œth.* 57.
CANI-APRO-LUPO-VULPES, *Deſlandes Hiſt. de l'Acad.* xxviii. 50. 8vo. *edit.*

THIS animal greaty reſembles the Striped Hyæna in its form and habits, although it is evidently a diſtinct ſpecies, and is not ſo courageous. It appears to have been undiſtinguiſhed by naturaliſts till lately, and we are obliged to Mr. Pennant for the firſt accurate delineation and account of it. Its general colour is a reddiſh brown, marked with diſtinct, round, black ſpots, with tranſverſe, black bars on the hind-legs; its head is large and flat, ornamented with long whiſkers over each eye, and on the lips; its face and the upper part of its head are black: its ears are ſhort and pointed, black on the outſide and aſh-coloured within. The top of the back and neck are furniſhed with a ſhort, black mane.

It is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, where the inhabitants call it the *Tiger-Wolf*. Dr. Sparrman deſcribes it as a formidable, miſchievous, and cruel animal. It lurks near the farm houſes, where cattle are kept, and prowls about for its prey, ſending forth the moſt horrid yells every night. The farmers guard their cattle by large Dogs, of which the Hyæna, though larger and ſtronger, is much afraid, and will not face them if it can avoid it. Neither will it dare to attack Oxen, Horſes, or any of the larger animals, whilſt they defend themſelves, or even if they do not ſeem afraid.

It ſometimes attempts to diſperſe a herd of cattle, by its hideous roaring; in which, if it ſucceeds, it purſues one of them, and ſoon diſables it by a deadly bite, and then devours it.

The Hottentots were formerly much moleſted by theſe animals, which were ſo bold as to attack their huts, and carry off their children; but the introduction of fire-arms has put an end to theſe depredations. It is certain, however, that numbers of theſe animals attend almoſt every dark night about the ſhambles, at the Cape, to carry off the offals and bones left there by the inhabitants, who take care never to diſturb their ſcavengers; the Dogs too, who, at other times, are in a continual ſtate of enmity with them, never then moleſt them, and it is remarked that they are ſeldom known to do any miſchief on theſe occaſions.

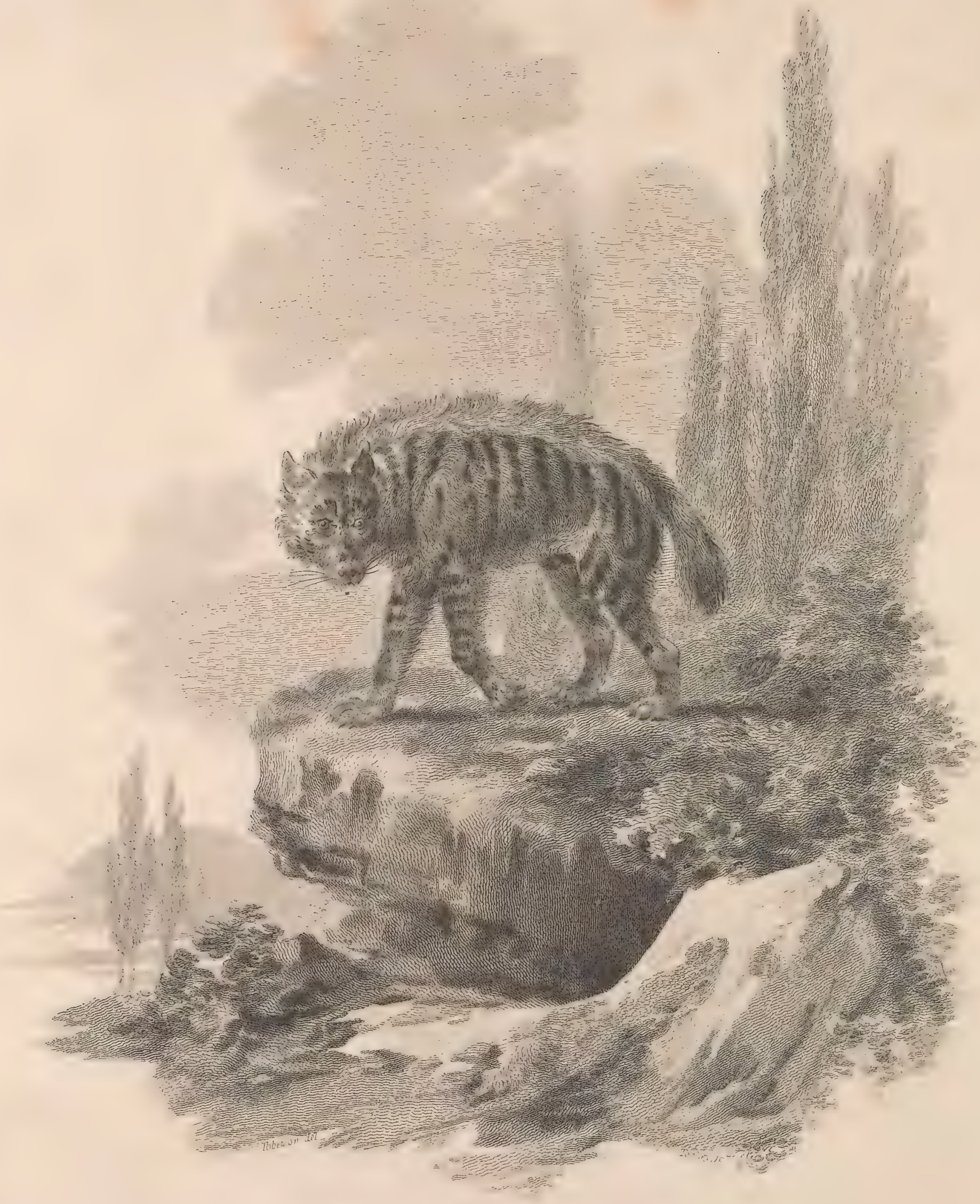
The howlings of the Hyæna are dreadful and alarming beyond deſcription, and an ingenious writer (A) remarks, that, " perhaps, Nature has kindly impreſſed this involuntary diſpoſition to yelling upon this animal, that every living creature might be upon its guard, and ſecure it from the attacks of ſo cruel an enemy." Whatever the phyſical reaſon may be, it appears that a diſpoſition to yelling or howling in the night is abſolutely implanted in this animal by Nature, as a young one, which Dr. Sparrman ſaw at the Cape, though it had been brought up tame by a Chineſe reſident there, and was then chained, was ſaid to be ſilent in the day time, but very often in the night was heard to emit the yelling cry peculiar to its ſpecies. In compenſation for this faculty, by which the animal is, as it were, obliged to give warning of its own approach, it is, on the other hand, actually poſſeſſed of a power, in ſome degree, to imitate the cries of other animals; by which means it often ſucceeds in deceiving and attracting Lambs, Calves, Foals, &c.

THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.

The peaſants in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope ſay, that this animal is poſſeſſed of great ſagacity, and that a party of them, half flying and half defending themſelves, will decoy a whole pack of Dogs to follow them to the diſtance of a gun ſhot or two from the farm, with a deſign to give the reſt of their companions an opportunity to come out from their retreat, and carry off ſufficient booty both for themſelves and their flying brethren, before the Dogs can return to prevent them.

The voracious gluttony of this animal is a ſtriking inſtance of the provident care of the great Creator, who has furniſhed it with a diſpoſition to conſume every animal ſubſtance it meets with. Were it not for the ravenous and inſatiable appetite of the Tiger-Wolf, the flowery fields of the Cape would ſoon become loathſome and disfigured with the carcaſes of all kinds of game which graze and die there ſucceſſively; they ſerve likewiſe to keep up the neceſſary equilibrium in the increaſe of the animal kingdom; ſo that it may not exceed the ſupplies afforded it by the vegetable part of the creation.

Dr. Sparrman relates a ſtory of this animal, the truth of which he does not vouch, it is, however, diverting enough, we ſhall therefore make no apology for introducing it. "One night, at a feaſt, near the Cape, a trumpeter, who had got himſelf well filled with liquor, was carried out of doors, in order to cool and ſober him. The ſcent of him ſoon attracted a Tiger-Wolf, which threw him on his back, and dragged him along with him like a corpſe, and conſequently a fair prize, up towards Table Mountain. Mean time, however, our drunken muſician awaked, ſufficiently ſenſible to know the danger of his ſituation, and to ſound the alarm with his trumpet, which he carried faſtened to his ſide. The wild beaſt, as may eaſily be imagined, was not leſs frightened in his turn." Any perſon but a trumpeter in ſuch a ſituation would doubtleſs have furniſhed the Tiger-Wolf with a ſupper.



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STRIPED HYENA.

THE STRIPED HYÆNA.

GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine teeth, in each jaw.
Four toes on each foot.
Tail ſhort; a tranſverſe orifice between it and the anus.

SYNONIMS.

ϒαινα, *Ariſt. Hiſt. An.* lib. vi. c. 32.
LUPUS MARINUS, *Belon Aquat.* 33. *Geſner Quad.*
TAXUS PORCINUS, *Kæmpfer Amæn. Exot.* 411.
DUBHA, *Shaw's Travels,* 246.
CANIS HYÆNA, *Linn. Syſt.* 58.
L'HYÆNA, *de Buffon,* ix. 268. *tab.* xxv.

THERE are two animals which bear the name of Hyæna, the Striped and the Spotted; the former is the ſubject now treated of. As it appears to have been but imperfectly known to the Greeks and Latins, it is not to be wondered that the accounts they give of it are replete with the moſt ridiculous abſurdities; as, that it changes its ſex and colour, &c. but the diligent obſervations of more modern naturaliſts have entirely exploded all ſuch fabulous nonſenſe, and its hiſtory and properties are now as well aſcertained as thoſe of any other wild beaſt.

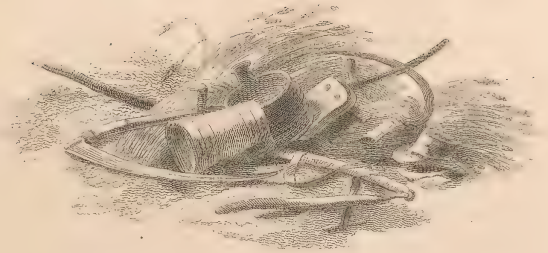
The characters of this animal are ſo ſingular and ſtrongly marked, that it is impoſſible to miſtake them. It differs from moſt quadrupeds, in having only four toes on each foot. The fore-legs are longer than the hind ones, its ears are pointed and devoid of hair, and the look of its eyes is remarkably wild, accompanied with a peculiar, ſullen fierceneſs. They ſhine in the dark; hence it is probable that it can ſee as well by night as day. Its head is broad and flat, and the noſe is ſhorter in proportion than that of the Wolf. Its body is covered with long, coarſe, aſh-coloured hair, marked with long black ſtripes, which are diſpoſed in waves from the back downwards, and are highly ornamental; the legs are likewiſe adorned with ſome of theſe ſtripes placed croſſwiſe. The back is furniſhed with a briſtly mane, extending from the head to the tail, which, added to the ſtooping poſture in which it holds its head, gives it ſomething of the appearance of a Hog. It is probable that it owes its name to this circumſtance, the Greek word *huäina,* by which they diſtinguiſhed this animal, being derived from *hus,* a Sow. Its tail is ſhort, and well filled with long, buſhy hair, which is ſometimes of one colour and ſometimes barred with black. This animal has an opening juſt under the tail, like the Badger, which leads to a ſort of pouch, furniſhed in the inſide with glands, which ſecrete a thick ſubſtance, not unlike civet, but of a rank, diſagreeable ſmell; this might perhaps furniſh the ancients with the idea that it changed its ſex. The Hyæna reſembles the Wolf in many particulars, but it poſſeſſes more cunning and malice, and is more voracious and cruel. Its diſpoſition is ſo extremely ferocious, that it can never be tamed, though taken when young. When it cannot procure other proviſions, it invades the ſacred manſions of the dead, ranſacks the graves, and devours the putrid bodies they contain, even though they have been long buried.

Its courage is not inferior to its rapacity. It boldly enters the liſts with much larger quadrupeds, and fights with great obſtinacy. It fears neither the Lion nor Panther, will often attack the Ounce, and is in general victorious. Kæmpfer relates that he ſaw one which had put two Lions to flight, regarding them with the utmoſt coolneſs.

The voice of the Hyæna is very ſingular; the beginning of it ſomewhat reſembles the groaning of a human voice, which gradually changes to a noiſe not unlike that made by a violent effort to vomit.

Savage and unſociable in its manners, it delights to lurk in caverns and clefts of rocks, or in holes in the earth, which it digs like the Fox; theſe are its gloomy abodes during the day, and it never forſakes them till the approach of night favours its horrid depredations; it then ruſhes furiouſly on all kinds of cattle, and will ſometimes attack men: it ravages ſheepfolds, and deſtroys whatever comes in its way, with inſatiable voracity: in ſhort, it is ferocious without generoſity, and cruel from innate principle; when it can get no other food, it will eat the roots of plants and tender ſhoots of palm trees. It is ever growling, except when receiving its food; it then erects the briſtles on its back, its eyes gliſten, and it ſhews its teeth, and appears truly frightful.

This animal inhabits Aſiatic Turkey, Syria, Perſia, Barbary, and the internal parts of Africa. The ſuperſtitious Arabs have a notion that its head may be applied to magical purpoſes, to prevent which they always bury that part.



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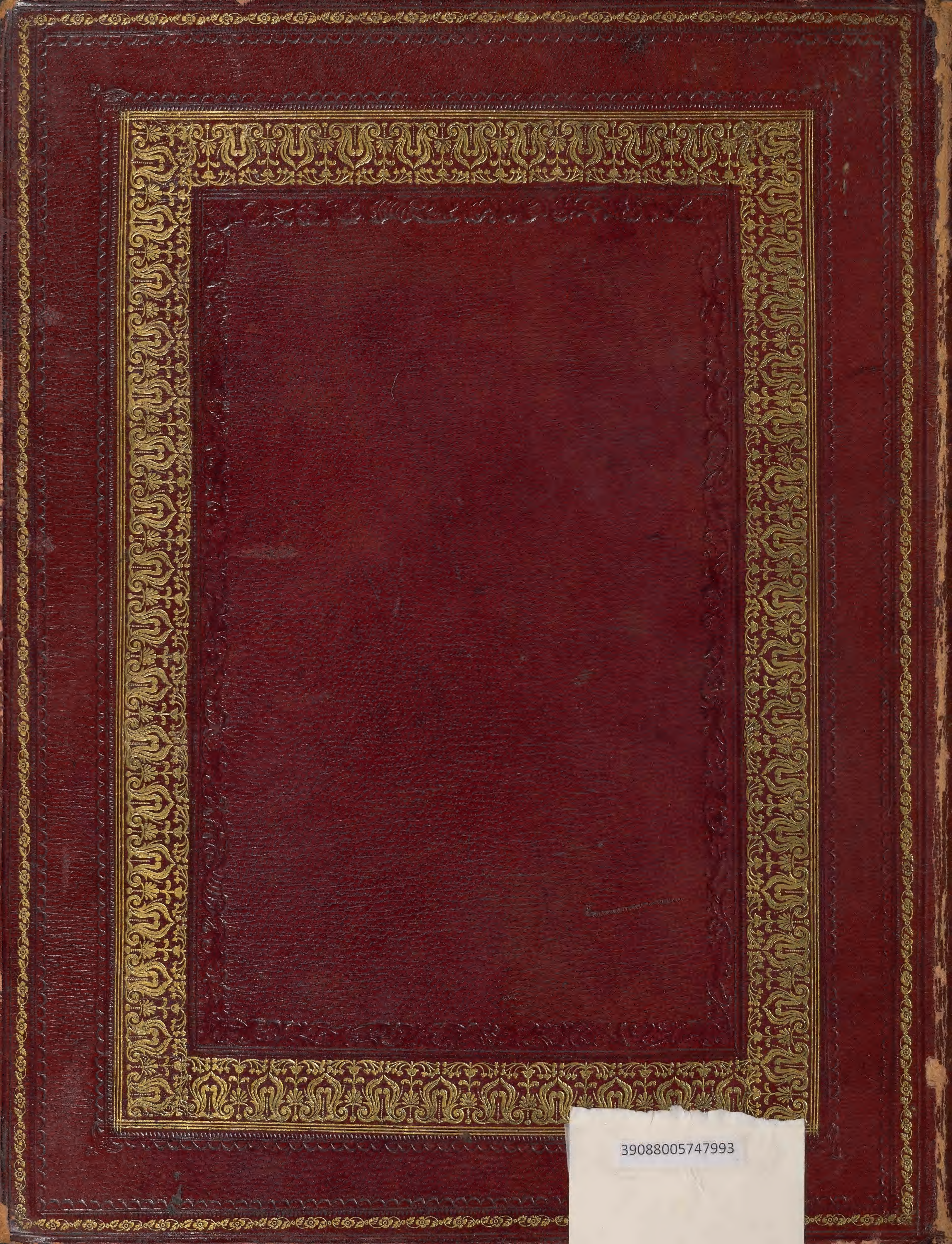

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